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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 186 BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Mahatma's Warning Against Internal Feuds

Call To Congressmen To Close Up Ranks

TURN SEARCH-LIGHT INWARDS

Exhortation To Make Congress Living Embodiment Of Its Creed

WARDHA, Aug. 6.

On the eve of the fast beginning to-morrow Mahatma Gandhi has written down the following statement, to-day being his day of silence:—

"As I enter upon a seven days' fast from to-morrow, Tuesday, I would like to re-emphasise the necessity on the part of Harijan workers of helping the cause by greater personal purification and greater concentration on the work before them.

The monster of untouchability will not be killed without constant and ceaseless effort on the part of workers who have faith in the mission and who have by patient toil built up personal purity and integrity.

Let everyone also realise that fasting is not for everyone and for every occasion. Fasting without faith may even lead to disastrous consequences. All such spiritual weapons are dangerous when handled by unqualified persons.

"I would like to utter a word of warning to Congressmen and Congress workers. During the coming seven days I shall be filled with thoughts about them as I have been during the past month. The acrimony with which Congress elections have been fought in some places and the unclean methods adopted by Congress workers by manipulating the votes and grossly abusing the rule about habitual wearing of Khadi have filled me with horror and dismay. The constitution provides for truthful and non-violent methods. In some Provinces, at some elections truth and non-violence have been conspicuous by their absence.

LIGHTEN MY ANGUISH.

"Though my fast has nothing to do with these unclean methods how I wish Congress workers will detect my anguish in the words I have written and lighten it during the purification week by resorting to self-introspection and resolving to make the Congress an organisation in keeping with its creed, so that anyone who cares may without difficulty find it to be a living embodiment of its creed. I shall certainly be praying for its purification. Purity of this, the greatest National organisation, cannot but help the Harijan movement since the Congress is also pledged to the removal of the course.

"Finally I ask all friends whether in India or outside, no matter to what faith or race they may belong, to pray that God may bless the forthcoming little penance"—A. P.

MUNICIPALITY AND HARIJANS

Read Mr. K. F. Nariman's Article On Page 6.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN

Frontier Leaders Challenge Government To Prove Them Before Independent Tribunal

D. I. KHAN, Aug. 5.

Khan Mohd Ramzan Khan, Pleader, Messrs. Fatteh Chand Ghulam Mohammad Shah, Tota Rama, Khan Abdullah Khan of Potah, L. Bhanjun Ram Wadhwa, L. Tagga Ram, Malik Chunilal, Ram Chand Kurrena and Ch. Jaffir Khan Chohan of Dora Ismail Khan have issued the following statement:—

"We have read the two statements of Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, Government of India on the floor of the Assembly regarding the activities of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Red Shirt Organisation with amazement and surprise.

It is a pity that Abdul Gaffar Khan's position is such that he is unable to answer the charges levelled against him in his absence, however baseless and meaningless they are. The charges that the Khan's activities and speeches were bent towards violence have been innovated recently by the Government, because since the arrest of the Frontier Gandhi, the Frontier Government had not the courage to charge the Red-Shirts and the originators of the movement with violence.

CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

"We challenge the Government to prove their allegations before an independent tribunal. As a matter of fact, the Frontier Province is thankful to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and through him Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for the non-violent movement which has completely transformed the fiery temperament of the Afghans into non-violence. We are of opinion that the Congress movement has taken a firm root into the minds of Frontier people. We understand that the Government wants to crush the national movement for freedom by keeping ordinances hanging over our heads. The public eye could not be blinded by this wrong description of the Red Shirt Organisations.

"The Red Shirt Organisation was a part and parcel of the Indian National Congress. It is absolutely wrong that the Red Shirts were trying to oust the British people from India by force, but the aim of the Indian National Congress and the Red Shirts is well known which needs no repetition.

"In the end we would once again state that we are and shall remain most humble servants of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

ARABS & JEWS AT WAR

Several Killed And Shops Pillaged In Riot In Constantine

TROOPS TO THE SCENE

French Governor-General Flies Back From Paris On Report Of Trouble

ALGIERS, August 6.

Several were killed in the Arab-Jewish riots at Constantine during which the Jewish shops were pillaged. The trouble was started by a drunken Zouave Senegalese troops have been sent. The Governor-General is flying back from Paris.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN ALL-NIGHT FIGHT

ALGIERS, Aug. 6.

Twenty were killed and seventy wounded in the Constantine riots. It appears that a drunken Jewish Zouave entered the mosque during the prayer and began insulting a Mussalman. The latter invaded the Jewish quarter and fighting raged all night.

Delegates of the two parties met at the Town Hall, and arrived at a peaceful settlement and no sooner were they separated than fighting started again.

A strong force of Mussalmans marched down the main street and set fire to houses. Knives, revolvers, bludgeons were freely being used in the ensuing battle. Calm is now restored.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SEARCH FOR THE MASTERMIND

(Special Cable).

VIENNA, Aug. 6.

Ever since the attempted putsch which led to the death of Dr. Dollfuss, the police have been seeking "Herr Kunze" who is believed to have been the mastermind behind the movement. Now it is alleged that the well-known Nazi lawyer, Doctor Waechter, who defended Rudolf Dertil, the man who attempted unsuccessfully to shoot Dr. Dollfuss last year is "Kunze." It is stated that during the occupation of the Chancellery the rebels tried to telephone to Kunze at a cafe in order to consult him, but he already fled. Dr. Waechter is alleged to have reached Germany.

EMPIRE GAMES.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In the Empire Games England had the lion's share of Athletic victories in the Athletics at White City where 30,000 spectators in coolish weather saw the English victories including Finlay, 120 yards hurdles, 15-1|5 seconds and Fenny, six miles.

British Guiana provided the greatest triumph when Edwards won the half-mile race easily. Hart (South Africa's giant policeman) accomplished a double, winning putting the shot. Another South African, Thacker, took high jump after a triple tie. The Canadian, Apps, won the pole vault.

(SWIMMING RACE.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

At Wembly England also gained honours in the swimming pool, where Harding won the women's hundred yards back-stroke and Mather High dive. but the best race in the afternoon was the victory of the Australian, Ryan in 150 yards in free style after a most thrilling race with the Canadian, Pirie.

A. M. Murad, the only Indian competitor in the England-Australia Air Race. He is an ex-student of the Aligarh Muslim University and a resident of Calcutta. He is 22-years old.

TROUBLE CROPS AGAIN ON FRONTIER

Fakir Of Alinagar Enters Malakand Area

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

News has been received that the Fakir of Alinagar who has been lately moving from place to place entered recently the Bartotai part of Malakand protected area north of the Peshawar District with about 200 followers. There was a clash between his followers and the Malakand levies who were occuying the trenches near a village called Silapatti.

The levies lost one killed and eight wounded and had to retire to Kot which is in the centre of the vallen. It is reported that the Fakir, on finding the position stronger than he expected, has withdrawn from that area to the village of Sharbatai on the other side of the Swat Line.

All is reported quiet.—A.P.

KAMALA NEHRU IS SERIOUSLY ILL

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is seriously ill with pleurisy. Her temperature to-day was 104 and she passed a restless day.

It is contemplated to remove her to Lucknow for treatment if her condition permits.

Pandit Jawaharlal has been informed.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCIL WILL MEET IN SEPTR.

NAINITAL, Aug. 6.

The next meeting of the United Provinces Council will be held on 6th September at Nainital. The first three days have been allotted for the disposal of non-official business and ballot for determining the relative precedence of Bills and resolutions for these days will be held at 1 p.m. on 22nd August in the Committee Room (C) in the Council House, Lucknow.—A. P.

SIMLA ACTS AT LAST

Indian Agent To Investigate Conditions In Zanzibar

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

In order to ascertain the effect on Indian interests in Zanzibar of certain legislation in that country, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., who has been deputed by the Government of India to investigate the position locally will sail from Bombay on August 8.—United Press.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO QUARREL OVER KITE

MADRAS, Aug. 6

Two Anglo-Indian boys Norman Henricus and Santineer were stabbed in the course of a quarrel between a party of Indian boys and another party of Anglo-Indian boys, over a kite at Chintadripet yesterday. Henricus is lying in a precarious condition in the General Hospital, Madras.—United Press.

LITIGANT HURLS SHOE AT JUDGE

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

A mild sensation was caused at the City Civil Court this morning, when Devasigamani Mudalia, a litigant hurled his shoe at the presiding Judge, Mr. U. Ramappa and rushed out.

The Police eventually put the miscreant under arrest.—United Press.

DR. KITCHLEW BETTER

AMRITSAR, Aug. 5.

Dr. Said-uddin Kitchlew who had successfully undergone a week's fast, had a slight temperature yesterday evening, but was better this morning.

It is stated that he caught cold, while out on a drive.—United Press.

AUSTRALIA WINS 90 sh. AS TALENT MONEY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Australians have at present earned 90 shillings as talent money. O'Reilly being mainly responsible for it. Glamorgan have so far earned 16 shillings.

FASCIST CHIEFS AT LOGGER HEADS

(Special Cable).

ROME, Aug. 26.

The long feud between Fascist Chiefs in the course of which one slapped another's face at the head-quarters, led to the arrest of ex-Deputy Leandro Arpinati and sentence of five years' confinement. Sgr. Arpinati, who was formerly Under-Secretary to the Party and who was recently expelled from the Party after quarreling with General Starace, Secretary, was subsequently arrested at Sologna where he was being followed for opposing Party regulations. His supporters resented the arrest whereupon 20 others were expelled for acting contrary to the Fascist spirit of solidarity.

Br. STEAMER RUNS AGROUND

(Special Cable).

PORT SAID, Aug. 6.

The British Steamer "Serbino" bound from Bombay for Liverpool ran aground in the Canal and the propeller rudder was damaged. She has been towed-in here by tug.

The Chief Commercial Manager, N. S. Railway, wires:—

The breaches between Vikarabad and Kohir (Nizam) of the N. S. Railway have been repaired. Through communication has been resumed since yesterday afternoon and booking of all description of traffic resumed.—A.P.

Blank Cheque For Officialdom

CRAIK SCORES FIRST VICTORY

Assembly Passes Bengal Cr. L. Supplementary Bill

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Having received a message from H. E. the Viceroy telling them that elections could not take place before the second week of November the Members of the Assembly indulged in elaborate oratory on the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill and finally, when the House divided, the Opposition gave a better display of lungs than the Government.

When the motion was put to vote Government's 'Aye' was low but the Opposition put in a loud 'No'. Three minutes of the division bell made the Government whip bring in all the supporters so that, when the motion was put to vote again the Government side was able to shout 'Aye' well. Again, however, they were outvoiced by the Opposition.

THEIR LAST CHANCE TO VOTE FOR GOVERNMENT.

Anxiety among he Opposition members to record the vote was particularly keen and there were hardly any who were neutral or who required persuasion by the Whips. Those who wished to be elected again vallantly went into the 'No' lobby and those who have no chance of being elected easily made their choice and walked into the Government lobby. These supporters of the Bill were Mr. Mehdi, Mr. Harbans Singh, Mr. Ghuznavi, Mr. Bagla, Mr. Brijkishore, Nawab Ibrahim, Mr. Talib Mehdi, Mr. Harsan Singh, Mr. Gupteshwar Singh, and Mr. S. R. Pundit. The Government however had the support of only ten non-official elected Indians as against 34 who voted in the Opposition lobby. Though the Government won by a majority of 20, it felt worried that even among Muslim members 7 were against the Government and only 4 were with it. Sir Henry Craik's reply certainly improved upon the position taken up by Sir Harry Haig in that he assured that the Act could be repealed when the movement was brought finally under control and admitted that there might be abuses in the administration of Deoli Camp and promised personally to look into them.

Of all speakers Mr. Puri was in fighting form and had a duel with the Law Member.

When Mr. Puri asked the Government to wait till the next Assembly Sir N. Sarkar said "You may not be there." Mr. Puri retorted, "And you may not be their either."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, August 6.

The Legislative Assembly passd the Bill making permanent the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Supplementary Act by 54 votes to 34.

During the question hour, Mr. Metcalfe informed Bhai Parmanand that seasonal migration of the Ghilzai tribesmen took place annually into India. Such Afghan tribesmen as engaged in labour in India mostly undertook, by long usage, heavy manual work. The Government had no reason to think that their employment affected the wages of indigenous labourers adversely. On the contrary, there was reason to believe that their assistance was readily welcomed by the villagers who were believed frequently to defer the construction of such works until their arrival.

The Foreign Secretary assured Mr. Amarnath Dutt that these tribesmen were distinctly separate from Kabulis who became moneylenders in Bengal and other parts of India.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Sir Joseph Bhore informed the House that 11 Indian Life Assurance Companies went into liquidation from 1924 to date, and one Indian Company transacting insurance business other than life assurance business went into liquidation since the passing the of the Act.

Mr. Bajpai was again heckled over the proposal to transfer the Agricultural Research Institute from Pusa to Delhi. He said, answering Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Gaya Prasad, Mr. Maswood Ahmed and others, that the Secretary of State had agreed to the proposal of the Government of India to transfer the Institute. The matter was being brought before the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly and it was open to that Committee to express an opinion, and if the Assembly discussed the matter and gave its verdict, no doubt its views would be duly considered before a final decision was reached.

CRIMINAL LAW BILL

The debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was resumed.

Law Amendment Bill resumed.

Mr. Patil moved another amendment which was rejected.

Sir Henry Craik moved the third reading of the Bill.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed thought the only way to cure terrorists was entirely to change the method of education, especially secondary education.

Mr. S. C. Sen contended that civil disobedience prisoners not being there, the Bengal jails had ample accommodation, and secondly that the Bengal Home Member had himself based the demand for Deoli Detention Camp on the ground of congestion in jail.

ABSENCE OF FACILITIES

The speaker said that Sir Harry Haig had made confusion in that he had ascribed to the detenus the charge of trying to communicate with outside people, whereas

(Continued on page 10).

KAMALADEVI FOR B. P. C. C.

It is understood that Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who is undergoing her third term of imprisonment in connection with Congress activities, is contesting one of the five seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the "A" (Fort) Ward.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A Cashier on the Temporary Establishment for the Thana S. and W. S. Sub-Division at Santa Cruz on a Salary of Rs. 50 p.m. with a cut of As. Two in the Rupee and a Cash or Government Securities' Deposit of Rs. 1,500. Handwritten applications stating previous experience, age, caste and qualifications should reach the Undersigned before 21-8-1934. C. G. Kale, Executive Engineer, Thana Division. Thana 4th August, 1934. (8761)

Wanted Urgently:—Experienced Electrical Engineers, (Powerhouse) Mechanical Engineers (Diesel-Engines, Armature-Winder, Stenographer, and Die-Engraver. Apply personally, "DALAL COMPANY", 369-391, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (2797)

Applications are invited for the post of Weaving Master with previous experience of fine counts and fancy weaving. Applications will be treated as confidential. Apply to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (8753).

Wanted.—An A. D. C. well learned in English and Hindi preferably Urdu also, must know riding and sports, such as, Tennis, etc. Apply immediately in writing with photograph without which no applications will be considered to the Private Secretary to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Maharaj Alwar, Moti Mehal, Lucknow. (8757)

Applications are invited for the following posts, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 15th August, 1934. (1) Hon. Surgeon, F. R. C. S., (England), (2) Hon. Physician, M.D. (London) or M. R. C. P. (London), (3) Hon. Lady Doctor (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two recent copies of testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any and appointments held. The post will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with two months notice on either side. (8730)

Wanted.—Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, initial salary Rs. 80 rising up to 120 with free quarters. Apply to the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, with copies of testimonials and reference if any. (8754).

Wanted a graduate strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary R. D. Eng. School, Mundra. (2791).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Benares Hindu University Admission examination is recognised by all universities and boards for purposes of entrance to the Intermediate classes. Senior Cambridge Institute has opened a separate department for the same with efficient and experienced members on the Staff. An enquiry will convince you. Apply, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (8751).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents And Share Brokers wishing to sell shares, to write for particulars to Punjab Housing Corporation Ltd., 13 McLeod Road, Lahore. (Capital 20 lacks. Messrs. Tricumdas Madnani & Sukhramdas, Managing Directors). 2794

Wanted Selling Agents for High Class Cigarettes. Apply to Pioneer Tobacco Co., Ltd. 106, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. (8442).

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall Lahore. (2691).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale.—One Cheese and Beam Dyeing Plant in working order also one Steam Lorry 10 tons capacity. Apply for particulars to the Calico Mills, P. O. Box 12, Ahmedabad. (8447).

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, H. E. H. the Nizam State Railway will sell by Public Auction at Balharshah Station at 15 hours on the 26th August, 1934, One Wagon Match-wood, relating to invoice No. 1 of 2-1-34 ex. Kothapeta to Balharshah.

(By Order)
G. H. KHAN,
For Chief Comml: Manager.
Chief Comml. Manager's Office,
Secunderabad, Dated 3-8-1934.
8760

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for Shares Nos. 80895/97 of the Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd., standing in the name of Abdool Kader Moolla Abdoolalli Goghawalla have been LOST. The public are warned against dealing with them, and are requested to give information about the same to

NANABHAI ABDOOL KADER.
Pakmodia Street, Bombay 9.
2795

To,
The Trustees of the Deolali Anjuman,
and
To,
The Trustees of the Deolali Ratanbai Chinoy Agiary,
and
To,
The Deolali Anjuman.

I, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to the above Trustees of the Deolali Anjuman and to the Trustees of the Deolali Ratanbai Chinoy Agiary and to the Deolali Anjuman that I hereby do resign and thus have resigned from the Office of Trustee of the Deolali Anjuman Properties and Funds and from the Office of Trustee of the Deolali Ratanbai Chinoy Agiary.

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Senior Trustee.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1934.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

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Tamahoko ,,	20th ,,	....
Pacific ,,	24th ,,	8th Sept.
Havana ,,	8th Sept.	22nd ,,
Tempei ,,	19th ,,	....
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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

MONSOON STRONG IN EAST GUJARAT

Rain Well Distributed All Over Country

POONA, August 6.

Yesterday's low pressure area over Chota Nagpur has moved northwestwards, and lies this morning over the United Provinces. The monsoon has been strong from East Gujarat to Assam and in the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, and North Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast while a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, Malabar and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, three inches. Gwa and Akyab, two; Kyaukpyu, one and half; Toungoo, Bhamo, and Myitkyina, one; Cherrapunji, seven. Chittagong and Saugor Island, three; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, two; Gauhati, Narayanganj, Barisal, Purnea and Gaya, one and half; Dibrugarh, Dhubri and Cuttack, one; Sutna, six Benares, four; Allahabad, two; Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, Raipur and Chanda, one; Mount Abu and Baroda, four. Tankhala and Surat, two; Udaipur, one and half; Khushab one; and Mahableshwar and Khandala one and half.

FORECAST:

The monsoon will continue to be strong in East Gujarat, West Central India, East and North Bengal and Assam and will strengthen in Burma, West United Provinces, Rajputana and East and North Punjab.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Moderate to heavy rain will occur in Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, West United Provinces, West Central India and East Rajputana, and in and near the Punjab Hills during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

Fort Records 74.88 Inches Rainfall

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE 1.5 BELOW NORMAL

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 6-8-34 Colaba Point 0.09"; Fort 0.16"; J. J. Hospital 0.17"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.14".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 58.03"; Fort 74.88"; J. J. Hospital 63.44"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 65.19".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 47.95"; Fort 55.46"; J. J. Hospital 52.47".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 39.99"; Fort 62.94"; J. J. Hospital 45.58"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 42.62".

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-8-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-8-34.

Change of 8 a.m. Barometer in past 24 hours plus 012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.3 degrees 1.5 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.9 degrees 0.2 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.09 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.21 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 58.07 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

(Continued from column 7)

40 cases sausages; 141 cases biscuits; 90 cases boot polish; 80 cases milk powder; 95 cases e'ware; 59 cases provision.

From Gothenburg.—53 cases castings.

From Basle.—69 brls. colour.

From Marseilles.—100 bags almonds; 205 cases brandy; 100 cases soap; 75 cases screws.

From Port Said.—25 bales cotton; 100 bags almonds.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
AUG. 6th.

Masirah, Coehran, Glasgow.
Hesparia, Heryldon, Glasgow.
Soudan, Symon, Shanghai.
Kidderpore, Draper, Kobe.
Victoria, Macoluso, Genoa.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria.—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and 142 passengers.

S S Masirah.—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Masirah, arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow with a general cargo.

S S Soudan.—The P and O. S N Coy's steamer Soudan, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai with a general cargo.

S S Kidderpore.—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Kidderpore arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

S S Hesperia:—The J F Coy's steamer Hesperia, arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 6.

1 Masirah 4079 Calcutta, 9-8 Grahams Tdg. Co.
2 Hesperia, 2378, Bhavnagar, 9-8 J Finlay & Co.
3 C|o Dundee 3,309 Karachi, 7-8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Celebes Maru 4262, Japan 8-8, O S Kaisha.
6 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe, 11-8, N. Y Kaisha.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi, 10-8 M M & Co.
8 Soudan 3505 London 7-8 M M & Co.
9 Trifels 3768, Hamburg, 10-8, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Kenya, 4646 Durban 8-8 M M & Co.
17 Nalgora, 4101, Navalakhi, NF, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalavihar 3381, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
2 Jalaputra 3113, Rangoon 7-8 Scindia S N Co.
3 Barala 1899, Busrah 8-8, M M & Co.
5 Sophie Marie 677 M'Coast NF, Merchant S N Co.
9 Baroda, 1388, Calcutta, 7-8, M M and Co.
10|11 Gogra 3126, N F 8-8, M M & Co.
12-13 Garmula 3234, NF 7|8 M M and Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

B Varela 1926, Busrah 6-9, M M and Co.
F Gambhira 3196, Rangoon 7-8 M M & Co.
G Lalita 283 M'Coast NF, Malabar S Co.
K Varsova 1955, Busrah 9-8 M M & Co.
M Rupavati 320, N F N F B S N Co.
O Hashemi 298 M'Coast NF, S. Hassum & Co.
P Graciosa 1058, Bangkok 9-8, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Mantua 10-8 P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 16-8, P and O S N Co.
Bangalore, 17-8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia, 30-8, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 30-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 14-8, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

C|o Guildford 11-8, K N Co.
Castalia 15-8, G T Co.
Clan Mackay 19-8, J F Co.
C|o Baroda 20-8, K N Co.
C|o Barcelona 25-8, K N Co.
Clan Mackeller 27-8, J F Co.
Hesperics 5|8 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels 18|8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Salvir 6-8, T M Co.
Tavinta 10-8, T M Co.
Victoria 6-8, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso 23-8, L T Co.
Carignano 6-8, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
C|o Auckland 6-8, F F Campbell Co.
President Vankuman 9-8 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 23|8 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Kobe, 9|8 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kaisha.
Ranchi 10|8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 24|8 P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 27|8, N Y Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 30|8 N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 1?|9, N Y Kaisha.
Hakushima Maru 12|8, O S Kaisha.
Tamahoka Maru 12|8, O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru, 24|8, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Tairea, 11|8 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Ranchi 11-8, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 25|8 P & O S N Co.
Soudar N F, P & O S N Co.

FOR GENOA
Victoria N F, M Italiana.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 2|8, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia, 2-8, G T Co.
City of Dundee 5/8, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Trifels N F, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR CALCUTTA
Chybassa 4|8 M M & Co.
Baroda NF, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.
Varsova, 21|8 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Goldengate 1|8, S S N Co.
Gharinda NF, M M & Co.
Jalaputra N F, S S N Co.

FOR KOBE
Tango Maru 11|8 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru NF. O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN
Kenya 8/8, M M and Co.

FOR BHAVNAGAR.
Dogasa N F, T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Graciossa NF F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Taijin Maru	4-8-34
Strathnaver (boats)	4-8-34
Barala	4-8-34
Varela	4-8-34
Garmula	4-8-34
Jalaputra	6-8-34
Celebes Maru	4-8-34
Nalgora	4-8-34

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

S S Soudan for London.—8 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ltd.; 15 bales animal skin, A K A Rasool; 21 bales animal skins, Lee and Muirhead; 6 cases fish mows, H A Mahmad & Sons.

For Marseilles.—112 bags kang grain, A Ibrahim; 54 bags kang grain, S M Rajgor & Co.; 1280 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

S S City of Dundee for Liverpool.—85 bales cotton thread waste, V A Sane; 2704 bags groundnut seed, M. Bhuta & Co., 21 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 100 bales coton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg.—13 cases gum olibonum, 9 bags gum karaya, Y E Dossabhoy; 45 bags metal pieces, M G A Husein & Co.; 100 bags gum olibohum, E Valimohmed & Co.

For Antwerp.—119 bags mustard seed, F Gokalchand; 243 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 100 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 100 bags copra oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 400 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S Victoria for Genoa.—50 bales akund cotton, Textile Products Ltd.; 53 bales cotton raw, A H Diab; 110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Alexandretta.—20 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Port Said.—11 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Famagusta.—40 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J Davio & Co.

For Izmir.—15 bales coton yarn Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Tanga Maru for Osaka.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—900 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Celebus Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

For Yokohama.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

S S Nalgora, Agents, M M & Co., from Rangoon.—50 cases bottles; 25 bags beans; 26 bags cigars; 15 cases playing cards; 396 bars pig lead; 2 bars silver; 6 cases bullions; 88000 pces. teak scantlings; 10518 bags rice.

S S Strathnaver, Agents, M M & Co., from London.—43 cases confectionary; 25 cases oats; 75 cases medicine; 44 cases cigarettes; 24 cases tyres; 120 cases gin; 110 cases whisky; 42 cases paint;

(Continued in Col. 5)

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CHANGE IN POLICE POSTINGS

Mr. Simmons To Replace Suptdt. Guider In "B" Division: Mr. Klein For "C" Division

There has been a sudden change in the City Police force from Monday (August 6).

Mr. M. E. Guider who was Superintendent of Police "B" Division has reported himself sick from Saturday and the Commissioner of Police has appointed Mr. Simmons who was in the "C" Division in his place. Mr. Klein, who was Inspector of Police, Lamington Road Police Station, has been promoted to be acting Superintendent to take the place of Mr. Simmons.

Mr. Klein's place will be taken by Inspector Y. S. Sawant at Lamington Road Police Station.

We understand that Suptd Guider has been admitted to hospital and that he is suffering from a heart attack.

ALLEGED GAMBLING

Several Cotton Brokers Arrested

Several cotton brokers were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. when they carried out a raid on Tarachand Ghanashyamdas Building, Old Sutta Gulli on Friday.

The accused (1) Jayantilal Damji Dani, Cotton Broker and (2) Shanker Mahadeo, Cotton Broker, were charged with being the occupiers of the 'Dewankhana' on the first floor of Tarachand Ghanashyamdas Building No. 15, situated at Old Sutta Lane, using the same as a common gaming house, and accused No. 2 with assisting in conducting the business of a common gaming house in the passage on the ground floor of the said building.

The other accused Chaganlal Karsondas; Musa Mohomed Vallabhdas Kushal, (Cotton Broker); Noor Mohomed Ahmed; Moosa Haji Suleman; Osman Kasam (Commission Agent), Hanuman Laxminarayan (Cotton Broker); Vadilal Dahyabhai; Dulabhdas Tarachand (Cotton broker); Gokuldas Odhavji (Cotton broker); Navinlal Bapoolal and Ratilal Odhavji were charged with being found in a common gaming house for the purpose of gaming.

Case Postponed to Aug. 10.

All the accused were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday morning by Sub-Inspector Pathan, C. I. D. and the hearing of the case was adjourned to August 10.

INSPECTOR RAJE INDISPOSED

When the case of alleged assault against Inspector Raje was taken up on Monday afternoon, his counsel, Mr. Billimoria, applied for adjournment and put in a medical certificate, stating that Mr. Raje was suffering from weakness and palpitation.

RANDIVE APPEAL DISMISSED

Case Clearly Within Section 124A, Says C. J.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court dismissed the appeal filed by B. T. Randive, ex-General Secretary of the Red Girni Kamgar Union, against the sentence of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for sedition.

The conviction was in respect of a speech delivered by the accused at meeting on March 4 at Chowpatty in celebration of the "unemployed workers' day." The Magistrate held that the speech was a clear incentive to violence and bloodshed at a time of great unrest aned trouble, and this circumstance had aggravated the offence.

In appeal it wase contended that the speech was intended to suggest ways and means for the removal of unemployment among the workers, and to emphasise the need for the demand of the dole for the unemployed. It was further maintained that the speech was mainly an attack against the capitalistic system which was responsible for the prevailing unemployment. The accused, in using the terms "Capitalism" and "imperialism" had not referred to the Government.

In his judgment, the Chief Justice observed that considering the speech as a whole, he had not the slightest doubt that the speaker accused Government established by law in British India of taking sides with the capitalists against the workers and using the armed forces of Government to suppress the workers, and that he exhorted the audience to overthrow this state of affairs by armed resistance.

His lordship said he could not imagine a case which fell more clearly within the Section relating to sedition (124 A), and in spite of the able arguments of the accused's counsel His lordship was satisfied that the appeal should be dismissed.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar with Mr. Samarth and Mr. R. B. Godambe appeared for the appellant.

SECRET ANGLO-FRENCH PACT?

Hearst Press Gives Currency To Report Of Military And Naval Alliance

The New York "Evening Journal," a Hearst newspaper, publishes the details of an alleged secret military and naval agreement between France and Great Britain. Admitting that the British Government denies the existence of such an agreement, the "Journal" nevertheless insists that it has been created, and gives a list of four points said to have been agreed on—

1. The French Atlantic and North Sea Fleets will be withdrawn from the Atlantic and concentrated in the Mediterranean.

2. The British fleet undertakes to patrol the Atlantic and the North Sea.

3. Antwerp to be the point of debarkation if it is found necessary to land French or British troops to protect Belgium.

4. The British and French air forces will co-operate.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS DEADLOCK

Three Members Resign From Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, August 6.

The Ghatkopar Congress Committee is without a president inspite of the election of the Managing Committee on July 15 last.

Due to disagreement on certain points the election of office-bearers was postponed on that day to the next Sunday. As no settlement was reached at the meeting held on July 22. the election of office-bearers was again postponed for a week.

On July 29 the meeting, after a heated discussion, postponed the election indefinitely.

It is understood that Messrs. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Jayantilal K. Vaishnav and three others have tendered their resignations of the membership on the Managing Committee.

A date was to be fixed for considering the resignations and electing office-bearers. but no meeting was convened for the purpose last Sunday (August 5) as expected.

JAPAN WILL NOT QUARREL WITH CHINA

Bombing Of Peiping Mukden Train Not To Form "Casus Bell!"

Japanese Military Attache Shibayama at Peiping announced on July 3 that the Japanese regarded the Pe'ping-Mukden train bombing Sunday as a closed incident.

He said the Japanese never intended to invoke the Boxer protocol, believing that the bombing was caused by communists against whom they were confident Chinese officials would act promptly.

Traffic along the Peiping-Mukden railway was normal, meanwhile.

Four Chinese were killed and seventeen others were injured. seven critically, when a bomb exploded Sunday afternoon on a third-class coach of the first direct Pe'ping-Mukden train under the new through traffic agreement, upon arrival at the Chating station.

Chinese authorities immediately took drastic precautions to prevent a repetition of the bombing, fearing that the Japanese might utilize similar incidents as pretext in seizing the railway and in occupying North China.

SOVIET PLANS CENTRAL-ASIAN OLYMPIAD

Central-Asian Olympic Games competition is planned this year for the "semi-Oriental" countries of the Soviet Union which have never taken part in organized games before.

The meeting will be held at Tashkent, Teams will compete from Uzebekistan, Khirgesia, Kazakstan, Georgia and many other regions, which were formerly the homes of savage tribes.

A notable feature of the games will be girl athletes from places where, as short a time as 15 years ago, all young women had to wear thick veils everywhere they went and were never allowed to do anything that men did.

The only games played in these regions before were wild and often fatal games on horseback. Some of these games resembled polo.

One game which used to be played in Kazakstan was a sort of marriage lottery. An eligible girl girld would mount a swift horse and gallop away across the plain. After a due start her suitors would gallop after.

The man who succeeded in putting his arm around her waist first won her as his bride. To give the maiden a little choice in the fray she was allowed to carry a whip with which she would try to beat off the men she did not want.

PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

A Pan-Pacific women's conference will be held in Honolulu from August 6 to 22 with women from the United States, Canada, the Orient, and Australasia attending. Among project studies which will be presented are general education, vocational education, women as transmitters of culture through the arts, motion pictures and radio, home economics, standards for women in industry, government, and social service.

DUTCH WINS PEACE PRIZE

The Wateler Peace prize for 1934 has been awarded by the Carnegie Foundation at The Hague to the Dutch Section of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, for its work in promoting peace.

The prize was founded by Mr. J. G. D. Wateler, a Dutch subject, who left his property to the Carnegie Foundation on condition that the annual revenue should be awarded to the person who had rendered the most valuable services in the cause of peace or had contributed to finding means of combating war. The value of the prize which has been awarded this year for the fourth time is 25,000 Dutch florins (dol. 16,600).

The prize is assigned alternatively to a Dutchman and to a foreigner. Last year the prize was awarded to Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DE LISLE ROAD

Charged With Rash Driving

Abdul Karim Rahiman, a motor driver, was put up before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistarte, Dadar to-day on a charge of causing death, by rash and negligent driving

The DeLisle Rod Police alleged that on Saturday last the accused was driving the car No. Y 8698, knocked down two pedestrians opposite the Apollo Mill. The car then mounted the foot-path and dashed against a Municipal hydrant crashing it.

Both of the injured persons were removed to the hospital, where subsequently one of them died.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 with a surety for a like sum. The case is posted to 10th instant.

WHEN NAZI MEETS JEW

Hitlerite Journal Describes Etiquette To Be Observed

How should you greet a Jew in the street? The Nazi "Angriff," will show you how (writes Mr. Edward Beattie, "United Press" Correspondent at Berlin.)

"Even in the Third Reich," it recently announced to its readers, "it's impossible to avoid coming into contact with Jews.—In recent days they think they can allow themselves a certain confidential tone."

"They act as though nothing had happened. They have already a certain carelessness manner of speaking to National Socialists. As though we didn't notice it! They're mistaken."

"When a Jew comes to us—let's act at first as though we didn't hear correctly. We'll gaze away distantly, as though we were looking-for the far Land of Canaan.

"If he persists, then we'll look straight in the eye. The Jew understands mimicry. If that still isn't enough, then we'll look him over from bottom to top, passing over his strange body."

"If he still fails to comprehend, we are faced with a typical case of arrogance, and must act accordingly, as: "Sir, you are making a mistake. You haven't left the country,' or 'Have you engaged passage on a Mediterranean cruise with an extension to Jaffa?" or 'Did we meet before or after the 30th of January?'

"No one will find these insulting, but we have no doubt that they will have their effect. We must get pleasure out of our intercourse with Jews. That can be done. We have humor enough."

"Formerly they thought they could educate us in Germany. Now it has shifted 180 degrees and they must take lessons from us. In other countries that has long been the case. There are much more discreet. There they know exactly how far their public and social license goes."

NEW OFFICE BEARERS OF THANA DIST. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Aug 5

The ordinary general meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee was held at Mr. Padhye's Bungalow, Thana, on Sunday to elect office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee. The following is the personnel of the Committee:

President: Sjt. D. M. Damle. Vice-presidents: Mr. Baburao Dandekar and Mrs. Dr. Krishnabai Phadke. Secretaries: Messrs. G. L. Joshi, K. T. Sule, Mukundrao Save and R. R. Varde. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. B. A. Padhye. Executive members: Dr. G. V. Dandekar and Mr. S. A. Tendulkar, Dr. V. W. Phadke and Messrs. P. V. Paranjpe, Swami Anand, Shamrao Patil, N. D. Deodhekar, B. K. Karulkar, Bhagvat, Dhamankar, Dharmaji Tandel, R. L. Shinde. D. G. Abhyankar, Baburao Marathe, D. S. Bajpai, and Narayan Ganapat Shet. Auditor: Mr. H. K. Joshi.

Members for M. P. C. C.: Dr. Dandekar and Messrs. Baboo Kalyan, B. A. Padhye, K. M. Samant, R. R. Varde, D. S. Bajpai, R. S. Bhagvat, Mrs. Ghate, K. C. Shah and Kasturchand Shah.

A new draft of Constitution and Rules was read and passed unanimously.

The name of Mr. D. M. Damle was proposed for the A. I. C. by the unanimous vote of those present.

A short sketch and history of the part taken by Congressmen in the Thana District during the last Satyagraha fight is intended to be collected and published.

All those who thus identified themselves with the national fight were heartily thanked.

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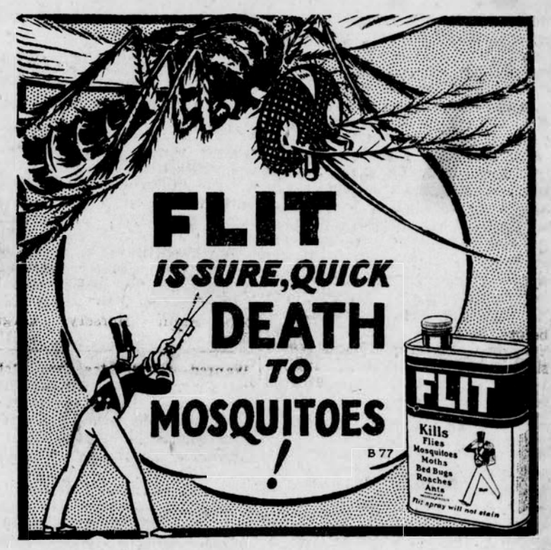

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

How About Bombay Referees?

(By J. C. MAITRA).

In my last article on the Calcutta football crisis, I was constrained to make certain unpalatable remarks about the attitude taken up by the military authorities there in regard to the final match of the I. F. A. Shield Tournament. I am not one of those who would condemn everything that comes from the West or from Great Britain. In that case I would not be discussing this game at all which is primarily an occidental game. Nor would I support anything, however bad or indifferent, just because it happens to be oriental or even Indian. I would condemn anything unsporting which may emanate from any quarter, and at the same time I would applaud sportsmanship from whatever side it may come.

A CHORUS OF DISAPPROVAL NEEDED.

Taking my stand on the above principle, I roundly condemned the action of General Bethell and the Commanding Officers of the Durham Light Infantry and the King's Royal Rifle Corps, in withdrawing their teams from the final match of the Tournament. Unless there is a chorus of disapproval from all sides, I am afraid it will have a far-reaching effect, especially on tournaments run on less important and august auspices. As it is, the Indian Football Association is powerless to take any drastic action against the two offending teams, because that will put the backs up of all the military teams in the country.

REFER THE MATTER TO F. A.

The I. F. A. Council while regretting the decision of the two teams concerned, expressed the hope that the Army authorities would not act up to their threat; but would help the I. F. A. to run their tournaments smoothly. It is apparent that they do not want to bring matters to a head. Otherwise, they should bring the matter to the notice of the Football Association of England, following up their ruling on the decision of the referee, for necessary action. I want to see if that august body supports this kind of conduct.

TWO-REFEREE—SYSTEM DESIRED.

Now, turning to the question of refereeing in general in Calcutta, the I. F. A. Council admit that it was not up to the mark. They introduced the two referee—system, as in hockey, and found it satisfactory. But the Army authorities came down on them, as it was against the Army Regulations. Consequently, the matches in which the military teams participated had to be supervised by one referee. The I. F. A. Council plead that the Army Sports Control Board should help them by supporting the two-referee system. I do not see any serious objection against the adoption of this innovation.

APPOINT GOAL-JUDGES.

It may not eliminate mistakes altogether but is sure to reduce them to a minimum. I hope the Army Board will see the reasonableness of the proposal and cooperate with civilian football in the matter. There is another thing which the I. F. A. Council will do well to adopt and that is goal-judges. If they had appointed goal-judges on important occasions, many a heart-burning would never have taken place

HOW ABOUT BOMBAY REFEREES?

The Bori Bundar Babe is in high glee over the crisis that has befallen Calcutta football. As may be expected, it has not a word of disapproval for the military authorities. I wonder what it would do if such a ething happens in Bombay, of course that is not likely to happen, because the local Association is a European-ridden body, and mistakes made by their own kith and kin are more readily overlooked and forgotten than when committed by others.

FIVE DISPUTED GOALS IN ONE MATCH.

From the way Bori Bundar treats this matter one would think that all is well with Bombay Referees. I have had few occasions to visit the Cooperage this season, owing to my other preoccupations. But the few I had the misfortune to see had a very sorry tale to tell, especially in regard to refereering. Good games were literally murdered by the gentlemen in charge of the whistle. One particular match I remember in which the referee allowed three goals scored from clear off side positions and disallowed two after the intervention of one of the linesmen.

NOT THE EXCEPTION.

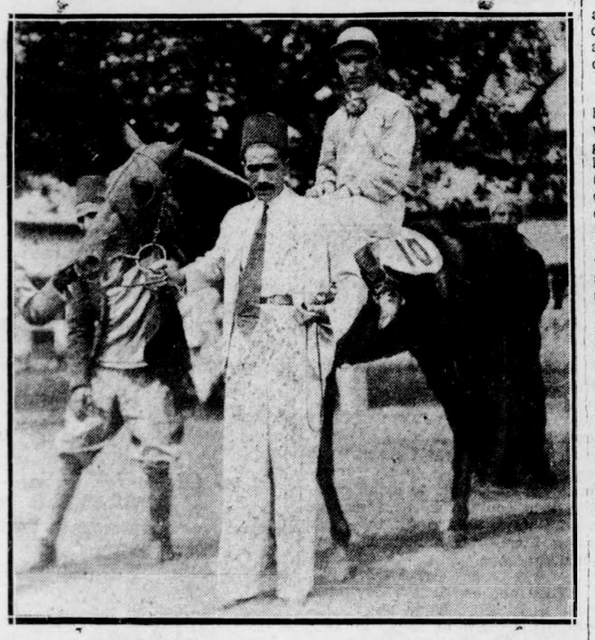
And this is not an exception. I have been told by several regular visitors to the Cooperage that the general standard of refereeing, is very poor indeed. In fact with the exception of one or two, none of them deserve to be in charge of a first class game. Because there is a dearth in number in the whistling fraternity, anybody who would take the trouble is given the charge of supervising a game. I do not think anybody will deny that there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction among teams in Bombay in this respect.

A SEPARATE REFEREES ASSOCIATION FOR INDIANS?

Indians of independent position and spirit have been studiously kept out at least from the football side of the Bombay Referees Association. I am informed on good authority that a separate association for Indians is about to be formed. I do not like these separate water-tight compartments for Indians and Europeans in the field of sport. But if Europeans try to keep all positions of authority and respect for themselves, I do not see how the former can be left in the cold for long.

WHO STARTED B. R. A?

There is a story going the round that the present Bombay Referees Association was started by Messrs. James McGrath, W. Godwin and T. W. Thornback. I am surprised that the last named should give credence to it as he knows very well that such was not the case. If my memory does not fail me the gentlemen who took the initiative in forming the B. R. A. were Dr. Fred D'Souza, Lieut. H. V. Morony, Messrs. P. H. C. Constable, F. W. Thornback (then Sgt. Major), and J. C. Maitras Messrs. J. Baker, the then Secretary of the W.I.F.A. and S. Bhattacharjee with the above-named gentlemen as members of the Executive Committee were elected Secretaries. After the Association was formed, Mr. James McGrath, the then Vice-President of the W.I.F.A., was approached and he accepted the presidentship of the Association. In fact, the office of the Association was located in the office of the writer of this article. In justice to Mr. Godwin I must say that he joined the B.R.A., as soon as he was asked. It was born as an adjunct to the Western India Hockey Association.



Zainin (Jabbar up) who won the opening race of the Poona Season, to pay Rs. 245/8 for win, the biggest dividend of the day.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

U. P. Prepares

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

The U.P. Parliamentary Committee will be opening its election campaign very shortly. At its Benares meeting some more additions were made to its personnel which is now constituted as follows:—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, President; Mr. Shri Sri Prakasa, Treasurer; Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, Secretary and Gopinath Srivastava, Joint Secretary; Members; Shri Samparnanand (Benares), Sirdar Narbada Prasad Singh (Allahabad), Pandit S. K. Dutt Paliwal (Agra), Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani (Aligarh), Choudhry Khaliquz-zaman (Lucknow), Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Cawnpore), and Lala Summat Prasad Jain (Muzaffarnagar).

NO BITTERNESS

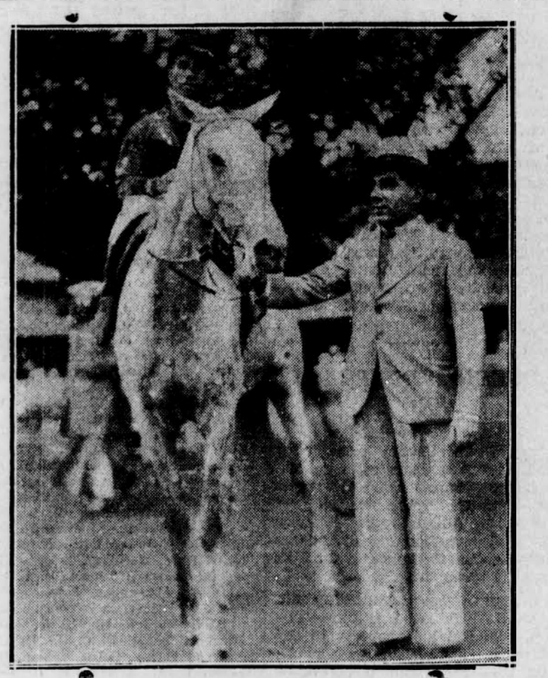
A publicity Committee, Propaganda Committee and Election Fund Committee have been formed.

The members of the U. P. Committee present a Benares, it is understood, approached Pandit Malaviya and begged of him not to create a division in Congress ranks at this stage but to put his case against the decision of the Working Committee before the A. I. C. C. or the Congress session itself but Pandit Malaviya did not agree to it. The one redeeming feature from the Congress point of view, however seems to be the intention of Pandit Malaviya not to set up as candidates non-Congressmen. This idea was welcomed by Mahatma Gandhi when the U.P. Congressmen met him. Mahatmaji was very particular that no bitterness or personal acrimony should be imported into the elections. He may, however, go to the length of appealing to voters to vote only for the Congress candidates and his chief lieutenants Sirdar Patel, Rajendra Babu, Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Seth Jamnalalji will also be openly and fully supporting the candidates set up by the Congress Board. They may be persuaded even to undertake tours for the purpose.

It is understood that the Congress will leave the seat of Pandit Malaviya uncontested and that the latter in return will leave the seats of Pandit Pant and Babu Bhagwandas uncontested. If Pandit Malaviya is successful in persuading Choudhry Mukhtar Singh to contest Meerut Division Pt. Peareylal Sharma the Congress candidate will have a tough fight. Pundit Krishna Kant Malaviya the Congress candidate for Gorakhpur "cum" Benares, will like to remain a Congress candidate and it is expected he will not be opposed. Sirdar Jogendra Singh, the Congress candidate from Fyzabad division will be a formidable opponent to any one Pandit Malaviya may set up from that constituency. It is likely that Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru may be Pandit Malaviya's candidate opposing Pandit Paliwal, the Congress candidate from Agra, in which case there is apprehended one of the bitterest fight as Paliwal is the favourite of young Congressmen.

Babu Mohan Lal Saksena may not be opposed by Pandit Malaviya as the likely candidate of Pandit Malaviya, Babu Ishwar Saran will not like to oppose the Congress whereas Thakur Raghubar Singh who is so far contesting the seat at an independent has little chances of being adopted by Pandit Malaviya.

As regards the Muslim seats no final decision has yet been arrived at. It has, however been decided that the Congress will be setting up candidates from the Agra and Oudh constituencies.



Mr. Abdulla Khairaz with Rejoice, the winner of the Mysore Plate. Her success caused much rejoicing in the Khairaz camp.

MADRAS FODDER CHOLAM SCHEME

Results Of I. C. C. Committee's Investigation

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:

The common rotation in the black soil tracts of Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts is Cumbu, Cotton, Fodder Cholam Cumbu is usually manured and given a wider spacing. Cholam crop is grown without any manure with a very close spacing. It has been found that in fields where cholam happened to be the previous crop, the cotton plants were paler in appearance and stunted in growth. There was also a reduction of 15 per cent in the yield of crops. If only measures can be found to remove the depression in yield of cotton grown after cholam, the grower will be benefited to that extent

To gain this object that Department of Agriculture, Madras, sought the help of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to make investigations into the harmful after-effects of cholam and to suggest remedial measures to mitigate the loss. The investigation yielded the following results.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

(1) When cholam fodder is harvested at the flower stage, there is no fall in the yield of the succeeding cotton. Any reduction in the yield of fodder by early cutting could be made good by applying a light dose of ammonium sulphate to the fodder. Experiments are also under trial to get a variety of fodder which would flower a month later to facilitate harvesting during fair weather.

(2) A promising solution of the problem in the most practical manner seems to be in the determination of a proper combination of a pulse and the fodder cholam as it is expected by this method that the tonnage of this mixture will be as good as pure fodder cholam, and the yield of the succeeding cotton will also be good.

(3) There are indications of getting more favourable conditions for cotton succeeding cholam by early opening up of the soils.

FACTION IN GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

Bail Period Of Accused In Riot Case Extended

A clash between the two rival sections among the members of the Girni Kamgar Union, which occurred on July 22 at Lal Baug, had a sequel before Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday, when, pending their trial, the bail of Messrs. Abdul Majid, M. R. Shetty, W. G. Kulkarni, V. B. Karnick, P. B. Mone, and Mahomed Gani, of Mr. Karnik's party, was extended upto August 16.

The bail period of Messrs. Khandalkar, Alwe, Kasle, Chawan, Pavaskar, Laxman and Gaekwad, belonging to the opposite party led by Mr. Khandalkar, was extended upto the same date.

Both these groups of accused stand charged with forming unlawful assembly, rioting, assault, etc.

MUSALMAN WAKF ACT

Amendments Provide Safeguards For Beneficiaries

The fourth of a series of public meetings was held under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tahaffuz-e-Awkaf-e-Islamia Bombay on Sunday at 10-30 A. M. at the "Madanpura Settlement Library" Ghellebhai Street. There was a large gathering; Mr. Munshi Vallullah presided. Amongst the speakers were Messrs Mohamed Niamatullakhan Soofi, Mohamed Umar Rajab and Syed Munawar.

The provisions of the several amendments to the Musalman Wakf Act 1923 were explained. The speakers emphasised on the immediate need and urgency of the said amendments being incorporated and given effect. They pointed out the amendments provide adequate safeguards in the interest of the beneficiaries for whom the Wakfs have been established to and check and eradicates all acts of mismanagement and misapplication of the Trust funds. They also pointed out the series of hardship and difficulties which the beneficiaries at present undergo in getting what is provided by the Wakfs. The audience gave whole-heartedly their support to the views expressed by the speakers.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COS.

Gross Earnings For July

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of July 1934, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of July 1933 Rs. 3,95,530; for the month of July 1934 Rs. 3,84,010.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of July 1933 Rs. 4,86,598; for the month of July 1934 Rs. 5,31,526.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the month of July 1933 Rs. 4,61,442; for the month of July 1934 Rs. 5,11,575

Entries For Saturday's Races At Poona

Eighteen Candidates In Ascot Plate Of 1 Mile

The followini are the entries for the second Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday, August 11:—

THE ASCOT PLATE

Distance:—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Major A. W. Molony's Dinos.
Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot.
Messrs. A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Heremia.
Messrs. A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Argo's Hair.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.
Mr. Diamond's Galloping Major.
Mr. Diamond's Lochmore.
Mr. F. H. Menta's Thracian Prince.
Mr. Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mr. Kelso's Fine Knight.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Follow Mee.
H E The Viceroy's Cardsharper.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Cospatrick.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.
H H Maharaja of Kolnapur's Four Kings.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.
H H Maharaja of Idar's Corcy.

THE ELPHINSTON PLATE

Distance:—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. P. D. Bolton and G. McElligott's Tolerate.
Mr. A Higgins' Captain Desmond.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Starford.
Mr. M C Patel's Cavern.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen
Messrs. Diamond and R P Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mrs. J E Malone's Lord Wensleydale.
Mr. S B Todiwalla and Mrs. J E Malone's Bright Nigger.
Mr. Kelso's Moti Koh.
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Mr. J A Wadia's Picaro.
Mr. K Naziruddin's Philip Sydney.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Meadow Sweet.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Heyday.
Mrs. F C Travers' Hill Note.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon.
Mr. S E Pishori's Hero Worship.
Mr. A Lookmanji's Golden Trail.
Mr. A Lookmanji's Turiogh.
Mr. Eve's Ballintoy.
Mr. Eve's Superlative.
Mr. Eve's Insomnia.
Mr. Eve's Cash Sweep.
Mr. Eve's Provence Rose.
H H Maharaja Jam Saheb of Navanagar's Connemara Rose.
Mr. A Hoyt's Jackmore.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish Right.
Nawabzada Yemin-al-Mulk's Smoky Joe.
Mr. P D Bolton's Lymond Cavalier.
Mr. G McElligot's Bismarck.
Mr. Sultan M Chinoy's Talk.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP

Distance:—1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A Higgins's Rimmon.
Messrs. M C Patel & N E Raymond's Solomon's Seal.
Mr. V L Govindraj Rahindery.
Mr. Capt. V Gove's Hatless.
Mrs. C. Malone's Meredian.
Mr. Kelso's De Beers II.
Mr. Darbari Lal's Over.
Miss V Parker's Belford.
Messrs. E D Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirkibost.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Clairette.
Mr. Eve's Rosette.
Mr. Eve's Bedsocks.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Darya Sagar.

THE PATIALA PLATE

Distance:—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. K S R Swamy's Tout-de-Suite.
Mrs. K Lalithamba's Chanson.
Mr. J A Wadia's Cheer Up.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater.
Mr. Eve's Sanguine.
H H Maharaja of Idar's Dry Sand.
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysucle.
Mrs. John Yorke's Cheery Boy.
Mr. G B Ghorpade's Malaya.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE

Distance:—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. A C Ardeshir's Hamiyah.
Mr. P B Avasia's Pasha.
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee's (Jr.) Yawir Awar.
Mr. H. Ahmed's Quary.
Mr. F B Burjorjee's Zoolum.
Mr. L S Lalvani's Regard.
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Arab Queen
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Tair al Iraq.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Sarsam.
Mr. Yussuff Taha's Karam Allah.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Fiery Face.
Mr. Syed Esmail's Tennyson.
Mr. A A Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II (late Shamama).
Mr. A Lookmanji's Darianoor.
Mr. Gem's Burgess.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Hijran.
Mr. Eve's Funny Face.
Mr. A Hoyt's Rustom.
Mr. D D Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis's Versham.
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaflah.
Mr. K Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha.
Mr. C. Temooiji's Hazima.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.

THE SATARA PLATE

Distance:—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race value Rs. 1,200 or over once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Red Flower.
Mrs. R. Koelman's Azdashir.
Mr. Ahmed bin Mahomed's Talwihin.
Mr. M C Patel's Taj Najiyan.
Mr. K R Irani's Nafrea al Khair.
Mr. Yusuf C Mitha's Kanda.
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Mal Allah
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Copper King II.
Mr. Sion F Nessim's Al Barg.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Zainin.
Mr. Hoosain Alwan's Crawford.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Dolfuss.
Mr. H R Somekh's Malik Beg.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Shortcut.
Mr. D D Chaaani's Khairi.
Haji Abdulla Mana's Sannam.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Dahes.
Mr. P R Kering's Dhuhooh.
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's Haisan.
Mr. F A Banaji's Ferdinand.
Mr. Rashid Fadoos' Harry Johnson.
Mr. A M Fathai's Aman.
Mr. R Kashibhoy's Karim Beg.
Mr. Yusuff bin Essa's Naji Beg.
Mr. Syed Esmail's Adnan.
Mr. Hamad Muhammad's Fetouh al Khair.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vortex.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chhatrasal.
Mr. A Lookmanji's Mhersb.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Lookman.
Mr. Eve's Sayonira.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Pompeius.
Mrs. P C Daver's Kurdi.
Mr. S A Powar's Kabul.
Mr. Sorab Khan's Mint Master.
Mr. Syed Jawad's Burkat.
Mr. P R Kering's Salma.
Mr. H U Oswal's Hitler.

NEW GLIDING RECORD

LONDON, August 5.

A new British gliding record of 95 miles was established by Mr. Collins, a member of the London Flying Club, who flew from Dunstable to the coast of Norfolk.—Reuter.

A convict sentenced to be hanged by the High Court was hanged on Friday morning in Kottayam Central Prison.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 12, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 25, 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 5, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 7h. 12m.
High Water: 11-00; 22-31
Low Water: 3-34; 17-20.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: City Police v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, at 5-50 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mud Sports: Weekly Gymkhana—Cross Maidan at 5-30 p.m.

Rugby: Mhow Station XV v. Bombay Gymkhana—Cooperage, at 6 p.m., Hammers, v. Cathedral Old Boys—Church Gate Reclamation, at 6 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "What has Christianity to say to the Disillusioned man" by Rev. K. MacPherson, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Royal Artillery, Colaba v 3rd Field Brigade, R.A., Kirkee—Cooperage, at 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 11

S S "Ranchi", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "The Disarmament Question", by Mr. G. N Joshi, Bowen Memorial Hall), Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Pacific Maru" left Moji on July 29 and is due to arrive in Bombay on August 23 via usual ports.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 5th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

The "Mantua" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 a.m. the same day.

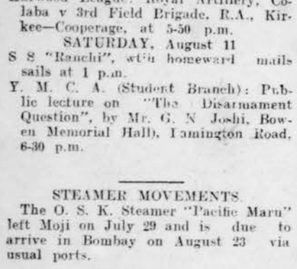
POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Mantua" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative Movement".

2nd WEEK
and still going strong
THE REGAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
TO COPE WITH THE CROWD
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.



BOOK IN ADVANCE
FREE LIST ENTIRELY STOPPED

The CAPITOL
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m
RICHARD DIX
in a blazing tale of clash and combat . . . a woman's, fight to restore a burned-out soul!
R. K. O. RADIO'S
"ACE OF ACES"
with
ELIZABETH ALLAN
Don't miss this Great drama
From TO-MORROW
For Three Days Only
By Popular Demand
Showing again
"KING KONG"

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Wavelengths 350.9 metres and 31.36 metres.

1 noon. Time signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay Market rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Time signal. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Interval. 7 p.m. European Programme. "Sporting Topics". 7-30 p.m. The Dance Hour. 7-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9 p.m. Time signal. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Light music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROAD CASTING

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, conductor, Ernest W. Goss, relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-15 p.m. Women's Fashions, a talk by Mr. Peter Russell. 8-30 p.m. Songs and Syncopation. 9-15 p.m. Time signal from Greenwich. An interlude of gramophone records. 9-25 p.m. A running commentary on the final of the Empire Games, relayed from the White City, London. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-50 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records. 11 p.m. The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY FUND COMMITTEE.

Mr. L. R. Phadnis, Vice-Chairman of the propaganda committee of the above Fund Committee, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:—

Messrs. Rajabahadur Narayanlal Bansilal Rs. 150; V. R. Khanolkar M. D. Rs. 100; Mrs. Kamalabai Vinze (Bombay) Rs. 50; Mr. Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi, Dadar Rs. 50, Raosahib Karve (Bhiwandi) Rs 25 Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Bombay Rs. 20, Mr. B. N. Gokhale Bombay Rs. 15; Mr Appasahib Karandikar, President, Thana District School Board Rs. 10; Mr. B. B. Korgaokar, Dadar Rs. 5; Total Rs. 425.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society a farewell function will take place at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), at Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty to wish "bon voyage" to Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi, on their departure for Barcelona, Spain, to attend the forthcoming International Spiritualist Congress, as delegates on behalf of India, when Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. K. M. Munshi and others will speak.

"ANNIVERSARY OF SHRI NAMADEV MAHARAJ"

The boys and girls of the Aryan Education Society's English School, Khar, will celebrate the anniversary in the school to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. Swami Dnyaneshwaranand returning from America after 20 years en route to Calcutta will preside and Swami Gunatitanand of the Ramkrishna Mission, Khar will address the meeting in Marathi. Programme.

Geeta Recitations, Singing of select devotional songs from Namdev, Stories from Namdev's life etc.

WELCOME TO ACHARYAS

To meet the Acharyas, who attended the inauguration of the Sanskrit Pracharini Pathshala and the Sabha respectively, the members of the Hindustani Residents' Association will be "At Home" to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Heera Bagh (C. P. Tank). The guests of the evening will be Rai Bahadur Pt. Durgadutt Panth of Kashipur (Nainital) and Pandit Radhey Shyam Katharachak of Bareilly.

EDUCATIONAL SURVEY FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

A survey on the present educational condition of the blind the deaf and dumb, and the feebleminded, in India, is being made, and accordingly questionnaires have been sent to the different institutions of the respective classes existing in India, to the knowledge of the surveyer.

It is, however, possible that there may be some more institutions of which the surveyer is not aware, and who may be doing very valuable work in the noble cause. Consequently the authorities of such institutions are requested to send for the required form of questionnaire, to the undermentioned address, and help in the collection of the data properly:—Mr. Kalidas Bhattacharjee, Principal, Delhi Deaf and Dumb School, Delhi.

DESPATCHED ON MONDAY.

Youngmen Flood Relief Committee, Gauhati, 25 blankets, 49 clothing, 16 chaddars and 90 saris

Balance in hand 3 saris.

The following cash was received: Seth Siddesar Jagan Nath Indorewala through Seth Kishen Das Gokal Das Rs. 25. Mr. M. A. Sethna Rs. 15.

Total cash received Rs. 527/7.

All the expenses of forwarding consignments of saris and clothing, Railway freight, packing, forwarding, postage, printing, advertisement are being paid out of this amount.

PRINCES IN BOMBAY

The following visitors arrived at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday.

H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra, H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Jhalawar and H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

MAHARAJAH OF GONDAL

Golden Jubilee Celebrations

The Golden Jubilee Committee have decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of His Highness Maharaja Shree Bhagvat Sinhjee, Maharaja of Gondal, on Saturday, August 25. The Committee have arranged several interesting functions to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Meetings Of Sub-Committees At The Congress House

To-day (Tuesday.)

Accommodation Sub-Committee—6 p.m. (s.t.)

Wednesday, Aug. 8th.

Requirements Sub-Committee—6-45 p.m. (s.to.)

Thursday, Aug. 9th.

Decoration Sub-Committee—6 p.m. (s.t.)

(Friday, Aug. 10th.

Mess Sub-Committee—6 p.m. (s.t.)

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at 7 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the office premises to scrutinise the nomination papers, to discuss the latest resolution of the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee regarding the Khaddar Clause.

POLLING BOOTH FOR "F" WARD

For the ensuing B.P.C.C. election "F" Ward District Congress Committee has fixed The Kindar Gartan M. School of Prof. S. B. Hudalikar near Old fish market. Dadar Station G.I.P. Ry. instead of The Ramachandra Bhatt High School Parel. Voting Time Morning 7 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) Evening 4 to 9 p.m. (S.T.)

"F" WARD D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) the Committees office, Mankeshwar Mandir Bldg. Parel.

All the candidates who have sent their nominations for the ensuing B.P.C.C. elections from 'F' Ward should be present to select symbols.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS

All volunteers trained under the Hindustani Seva Dal system of training are requested to meet at Room No. 105, Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. to decide on the question of helping the volunteer organisation of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress.

"G." WARD D. C. COMMITTEE

The Council announces that the total number of voters as on 31st July 1934 is 4053 including 8 yarn members.

As the elections for the B.P.C.C. are fast approaching, the candidates are hastening to send in their applications. For 11 seats in this Ward, it is expected, at least 30 candidates will be fighting the election.

Unlike past years, the mil areas in this Ward, specially Delisle Road and Fergussion Road are very active this year, and the contest will be exceptionally keen as every candidate has arranged to bring to the polling booth almost all the members enrolled by him.

The applications duly proposed and seconded must reach in this office before 6-30 p.m. on the 7th instant.

NAWANAGAR STATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Primary And Secondary Education Made Free

His Highness Maharaja Jam Sahib in continuation of the policy of the Late Jam Sahib of fostering education has awarded 30 Annual Scholarhsips amounting to Rs. 4680/ for the higher education of students who have passed out from the State High Schools 18 of these are for Rs. 15/ per month and 12 for Rs 10/ per month each.

In addition His Highness has sanctioned payment of the expenses of five students under special training in England at the expenses of the State, and primary and secondary tuition has been made free throughout Nawanagar (Indian States' Bulletin.)

Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi, the well-known Bombay "Spiritualists," are proceeding to Barcelona by the S. S. "Victoria" on the 9th inst. to attend the International Spiritualist Congress to be held there on 1st September next. They have been invited as delegates from India by the organising committee of the Congress. A send-off will be given to them to-day at the Blavatsky Lodge, by their friends and admirers.

ALLEGED MURDER OF FOREST OFFICER

Three Accused On Trial At Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 6.

The case in which Kama Ganga Zugre, Hari Padu Agan and Hiru Raoji Zugre are charged by the Kinhavli police with having committed murder of Vishnu Hari Sant, a forest officer, on May 21 last in a jungle, about fifteen miles from Shahpur, came up for hearing to-day before Mr. M. K. Jadhav, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Bhiwandi Prant at Thana.

Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while the accused were defended.

The prosecution story is that on the afternoon of May 21 last Vishnu Hari Sant was seen last by witness Rama Kamlu. The latter was told by former that he was about to return home for "Satyanarayan Puja". Soma Balu deposed that he had accompanied the three accused and ten others on May 23, and had helped in removing the dead body to a distance of five miles an in burying it.

A week later the dead body was dug out, and after removing it to another place (about two miles) the body was burnt. Sakharam Ambo stated that he was an eye-witness to the incident, when the accused beat the Forest officer with sticks, but witness ran away out of fear. Sawla Ganga alleged that his brother Kama had told him that the Forester was murdered.

Yeshwantrao Deshmukh deposed that the alleged offence was admitted by the first accused in his presence.

After six witnesses were examined, the hearing was adjourned to August 20.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central

		H.M
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

SITUATION IN ZANZIBAR INTOLERABLE

Pressure From India For Suspension Of Laws Urged

The following cable has been sent to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association by the Indian National Association, Zanzibar.

"The operation of legislations has begun and the situation is becoming acute. The Government is appointing a local Commission Inquiry to scale down the agricultural indebtedness compulsorily. Association is asked to nominate a representative. Postponement is refused. Therefore representative is nominated under protest to safeguard the harm through non-representation.

We consider the Government of India's deputy's presence is essential. We have wired to Mr. Edlands (The Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India).

Bring pressure to decide soon. We consider necessary public pressure from India to secure suspension of legislations, pending the final settlement. Otherwise condition is daily becoming intolerable."

Injunction Against Japanese Firm

The suit filed by the Calico Printers' Association against Gosho Kabushiha Kaisha Ltd., for breach of copyright came up for hearing at the High Court.

The plaintiffs were dealing in cotton printed gagra borders bearing a certain design. They alleged that the defendants had imported Japanese cotton printed gagra borders bearing designs which were an imitation of their registered design and constituted an infringement of their copyright.

The court granted an injunction against the defendants as prayed for by the plaintiffs and passed a decree for Rs. 231 with costs in favour of the plaintiffs.

NEW THANA SESSIONS JUDGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 6.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, officiating District and Sessions Judge, took over charge this noon from Mr. N. N. Master, who proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

MEETING OF WORKERS

A mass meeting of the Sewri workers was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Karnik. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Patil, Dr. Shetty and Mr. Lalji Pendse. The speakers explained to the workers the reasons of the failure of the strike. They also explained the implications of the coming Trade Dispute Bill and the necessity therefore of reviving the chawl Committees.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSE TO ASSAM'S CALL

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal on Saturday and Sunday:—

Shah Jagmohan Das and Co., saris 5; Seth Hirji Ghelabhai Co., saris 2; Shah J. Maganlal and Co., saris 3; Seth Harijiwan Dossabhai sari 1; Seth Chhaganlal Parmanand Das Kilawa saris 3; Seth Wadilal Dongersey saris 2; Seth Narrotamdas Anandji Kapole Mandal saris 34; Seth Motilal Laxmidas Joshi sari 1, clothing 9; Seth Hirji Ghelabhai Baht Bazar saris 39, chaddar 16; blankets 25; check pieces 4.

Total receipts 1090 clothing, blankets 75, saris 2,741.

Seth Hirji Ghelabhai has given 4 pieces check, out of which 40 shirts will be sewn. 16 chaddars are counted in saris.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Water-Famine In Girgaum

Although the monsoon has been successful so far and the Tansa and other municipal lakes are overflowing, the residents of "D" Ward are having water supplied in a way as if there was water famine in the city. For the past few months they are being tantalised by the Water Works Department and put off under the impression that the water supply was curtailed owing to the draught foretold by the Municipal Engineer last year. They feel a bit surprised now when they read in the newspapers that the Tansa Lake is overflowing and there is abundant water in the municipal lakes and yet they do not get normal supply of water. At times the water taps do not get water by 9 in the morning and sometimes by 6 or 7 p.m. When water is really and urgently needed after a hard day's work, the water taps will not respond to the best efforts of the tenants. It is time some representative of "D" Ward took up this matter with the Municipal executive in the interest of the residents.

Drinking Bouts

Most peaceful citizens would, as far as possible, snatch every opportunity to be far away from the "madding crowd's ignoble strife". Some of us, who are interested in the fluctuations of cotton will, of course, brook a little noise, but very few of us, it must be admitted, are inclined to put up with the seething turmoil near the various toddy shops of our city.

If you have the patience to visit such places as Agiary Lane, Bollaram Street, Erskine Road, Bawankani Lane, Chinchpokli Cross Lane, the new street on Tardeo Road, the Carnac Road near Pydhoni, to mention only a few, the scenes enacted there will certainly get on your nerves.

As the night deepens, the surging crowd of humanity around the toddy shops thickens every moment and roaring routine follows by gradual stages. Drinking potations are followed by the raking up of old scores, kicking up of a terrible row. Finally many of them rest themselves, if allowed to go their ways in ditches, gutters and on dirty pavements, having attained the "drowning stage."

They also sleep there late until they are roused by some stray policeman.

ADDRESS TO SIR SHADI LAL

Marwaris Honour Ex-Chief Justice Of Lahore

The members of the Marwari Sammelan, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, and the Hindustani Native Association, mustered strong on Monday evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when an address was presented to Sir Shadi Lal, ex-Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, who had just returned from England where he had accepted a seat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Seth Anandilal Poddar presided.

The address was full of loyal sentiments towards the distinguished guest of the evening and the Marwaris, among whom there where very few high officials, had every reason to be proud of Sir Shadi Lal whose prominence in public life formed certainly a tower of strength to the community.

In reply to the address Sir Shadi Lal told them how the Marwaris were lacking in university education and how with the aid of such education they could extend their business activities to alien shores.

Sir Shadi Lal left for Lahore on Monday night.

KURLA MURDER TRIAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 6.

The statement of the accused, denying the charge of murder and putting in a plea of self-defence, was recorded this afternoon, after the Crown concluded its case in which Yusuf Khan Haidar Khan stands charged before the Additional Sessions Judge with having committed murder of Abdul Rauf Khudabaksh, an 18-year old Muslim, in broad daylight at Kurla on March 5 last.

Address to he Jury will begin to-morrow.

BYE-ELECTION TO BOMBAY PORT TRUST

We are asked to publish the following:—

We, support the Candidature of Mr. Behram N. Karanjia J.P., the well-known commercial magnate of this City, a former President of The Indian Merchants' Chamber for a seat on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay as a representative of the Chamber. It needs hardly be said that the zeal and experience of Sjt. Karanjia will be but a valuable asset in the deliberations of Port Trust on the question of Bombay's Trade Diversion.

(Sir) Purshotamdas Thakordas, Hon'ble Sir Phiroze, Sethna, Mathuradas Vassanji, Mathuradas Canji Matani, Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, (Sir) Shapurji B. Billimoria, (Sir) Suleman C. H. Mitha, Chunilal B. Mehta, Ratilal M. Gandhi, and Surajmal Lalloobhai and Co.

Election will take place on Wednesday, the 8th instant at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.)

JAMNALAL BAJAJ IN BOMBAY

Ordered To Take Rest By Dotcors

BOMBAY, Monday.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here this morning from Wardha for medical examination. Dr. Modi examined him and expressed the opinion that although the quiescent ear trouble has again become active, it is not of a nature that can cause any anxiety whatsoever. He does not think it necessary to have an operation performed, as he expects the trouble to subside within a few days, if proper and prescribed treatment is undergone. He has advised Seth Jamnalal to remain in Bombay for three or four days under observation and to take rest. Seth Jamnalal has accordingly decided to stay here.—A. P.

Meeting At Delisle Road

There was a huge meeting of mill workers at DeLisle Road Maidan on Sunday when Mr. P. B. Kankule presided.

Many workers spoke in the meeting who expressed their full faith in the lead given to them by Messrs. Alwe, Kasle and Kandalkar.

Mr. Sarang exhorted the workers to stand by the B.G.K.U.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1934

FRESH DIFFICULTIES

The Congress Parliamentary Board is experiencing difficulties in unexpected quarters. The Bengal Congress organisation, already weakened by chronic party squabbling, may be unduly influenced by the communalists, who have a double grudge against the Communal Award as amended by the Poona Pact. The Bengal Hindus have certainly a good grievance against the Award, which gives them less representation than they as a minority in the province are entitled to on the basis of population, though elsewhere minorities have been given weightage and though in Bengal itself the Europeans have been given weightage on an unconscionable scale. Moreover, the caste Hindus complain that the position of the Hindus in general is further weakened by the allotment of more seats from the Hindu share to the "Depressed" Classes in pursuance of the Poona Pact, though the re-distribution of seats among the Hindus does not at all reduce the total share and though a contented Harijan community should be a source of strength to the Hindus socially and politically. For these reasons many of the caste Hindus in the Bengal Congress Committee are very likely to support Pundit Malaviya in his now open revolt against the Congress Parliamentary Board. What is true of Bengal may be true to a greater extent of the Punjab, the hotbed of communalism. Here, too, the Hindus have a just grievance against the Award as it gives them less representation than they are entitled to on population basis. The pity of it is that the communalists of Bengal and the Punjab seem incapable of realising that by actively resisting the Award, and in consequence the Muslims, they only play into the hands of those who have deliberately devised an anti-national Award and render more difficult the task of evolving an agreed solution of the communal question, the only thing that can really unsettle the imposed Award.

Revolt In U. P.

Communalism is not the only difficulty with which the Parliamentary Board has to contend. The old prejudice against Council entry may cause some trouble here and there. It is very intriguing to learn that Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon of U.P., are attempting to initiate a campaign of revolt against the policy of the Congress favouring Council entry and to call upon Congressmen not to help the Parliamentary Board at all. It is even more intriguing to learn from a Press interview given by Mr. Kidwai himself that he has faith in Council entry but has no faith in "the leadership of the Congress Parliamentary Board" and in the Board's programme. It seems that his disapproval of the Board is the decisive cause of his revolt. For he uses strong language in referring to the Board by saying that "it is criminal to entrust the honour and the prestige of the Congress" to that body. His objection to the Board is that it is composed of such Congressmen as "have been persistently opposing the activities of the Congress arising out of the Lahore Congress resolution". We do not believe that the charge is well founded. In any case the Board is thoroughly competent to make the Council programme a success. Moreover, Mr. Kidwai should realise that raising an open revolt against the considered decisions of the Congress is itself ill calculated to enhance its prestige.

Need Of Constructive Work

The difficulties like those we have referred to may arise in various places. But if the Parliamentary Board is vigilant, firm, but tactful, it should be able to cope with them satisfactorily. We can confidently endorse the remark of Seth Govind Das that, in spite of all differences and party feelings, the Congress will be thoroughly successful in its Council programme. The Board, however, should take note of the No-changers' common criticism that mere speeches and resolutions in the legislature avail little by themselves and derive what little influence they possess from the strength and organisation of the electorate which they only reflect. This very point was emphasised by Gandhiji himself when he referred to the Council programme in his latest Press interview. He said: "I have always insisted that it is the least part of the National programme. It will be useless in terms of Swaraj without the backing of a constructive programme not on mere paper, but in solid substantial work." The Congress representatives, therefore, should never neglect their work in the country but should rather give it their best attention. The fact can never be over-emphasised that the success of any Council programme is always measured by the influence the Councillors exercise in the country, and this influence can be generated only by persistent constructive work for and with the masses.

Unaccepted Challenge

The tragedy of lawless laws is not merely that their application involves unjust sufferings on their innocent victims but also that it destroys the sense of justice and fair play in those who administer them. This is best illustrated by the wild and irresponsible allegations hurled by the Home Member of the Government of India in the Assembly against Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the Red Shirts organisation. The Government spokesmen have sought refuge in their arbitrary authority and remained indifferent to all demands for an independent enquiry into the allegations. The latest of this demand is made by several leaders of Dera Ismail Khan who reiterate what has been demonstrated a hundred times that "the Frontier Province is thankful to Mahatma Gandhi and through him to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for the non-violent movement which has completely transformed the fiery temperament of the Afghans into non-violence." Government may ignore such challenges, but let them note that their attitude will, far from weakening the hold of the Congress in the North-West Frontier Province, doubly strengthen it.

Unjust Expropriation

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly about Congress funds forfeited to Government, Sir Henry Craik coolly stated that there could be no question of the return of the moneys so forfeited and that the forfeited monies had already been credited to and merged in the Provincial revenues. Now, it is obvious that the forfeited funds were a welc[illegible]ull, however small, to the Provincial Governments, eager to pounce upon every possible source of revenue in these days of financial stringency. It is obvious, too, that the Governments concerned would not like being questioned about such appropriations. But these wholesale forfeitures, however profitable to Government, are not likely to enhance their reputation for fairness. One can understand their temporarily attaching Congress property, in goods or cash, to prevent their being used for "subversive" attempts. But forfeiting such property for good is an act of expropriation not worthy of a civilised Government.

THEIR REAL SAFEGUARD

It is natural for every class to seek to safeguard its interests in these days of economic and political struggle. One is not, therefore, surprised to learn that the U. P. Zamindars have organised themselves into a party for the particular purpose of "the protection of landed interests." The party, however, is to call itself the "National Agriculturist Party," and it is something that in theory at least they recognise the need for their striving for the betterment of the country as a whole. Only, it is not yet known how they are going to work for their country. If they would be wise in time, they should cease their attempts to ally themselves with political reactionaries and clamour for impossible safeguards for themselves. Some of their own recognised friends in official circles have warned them that their best safeguard is a contented tenantry. They will do well to heed the friendly warning, for no other safeguards can avail them against a starving discontented tenantry determined to assert its rights against all exploiters.

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Why Legislatures Must Be Captured

(By Mr. ASAF ALI.)

II

There are only three ways of bringing about a change in the policies and systems of Government. (1) A successful violent revolution, (2) a successful peaceful revolution, or (3) Parliamentary Action. In a country where the representative system prevails changes are brought about by parliamentary action in the first instance. In America, France, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Spain and other countries an armed revolution was employed to achieve the end. But an armed revolution presumes the support and participation of the army, and communication and transport services, which India cannot boast of. India, therefore, fell back on Direct Action. Whatever may be the assessment of the results of India's direct action, the problem remains that the legislatures are there, and men will be forthcoming to seek election to them. Men will be found to woo constituencies and to go and pose as elected representatives of the people. If it were possible for the country to register its protest against the present or the proposed constitution by refusing to send any representatives to the legislatures, it would be an ocular demonstration of the country's will to the world. But unfortunately there is no possibility of such an upheaval of the country's will, owing to a variety of human causes. And once these legislatures are filled by men who speak with as many voices as there may be members, our case goes by default, and the world can be deceived into the belief, that those who claim to speak in the name of the people but without having the courage to seek their votes in a manner recognised in democratically governed countries, are only disgruntled agitators, who may have a following, but who cannot face electors.

Immediate Need.

In a political struggle it is a mistake to insist exclusively on the negative side only. But if certain contingencies require emphasis on the negative, the more statesman-like method is to combine it with parliamentary action. The immediate need of our people is a nation-building programme, abolition of unemployment, amelioration of the peasant and labourer's conditions, abolition of illiteracy, untouchability, promotion of indigenous industries, a crusade against death-dealing and health-sapping insanitary conditions in towns and villages. In short a campaign for National Reconstruction. All this is immediately needed, and in addition to this, we want National Freedom with Honour and Peace. It can come through National Determination of the country's destiny. We cannot wait on events and contingencies, which may or may not happen, we have to put our hands to the plough now, if the soil to be tilled is to bear a harvest in time. For this, we need all the brains of the country, the flower of the country's intellect, all those who are capable, who possess the requisite efficiency and capability to pilot the country through the treacherous crisis. If those who are now fighting at the outposts, and those who are scattered along different fronts, form one solid army and follow a single command, it will not be difficult for us to extort even from unwilling hands, changes that will satisfy us. If we fail to do so, the deep and dark abyss of despair the dangerous precipice of confusion, chaos and anarchy is before us.

With a view to achieve the greatest amount of solidarity in the ranks of the Congress, the Congress Parliamentary Board was duly constituted by the A.I.C.C. as the integral and autonomous department of the Congress, which in matters of larger policy is subordinate to the parent body. It carries a mandate from the Executive of the Congress to contest elections to the Legislative Assembly in the name and on behalf of the Congress. It appeals to the country to respond to the

(Contined on Page 8)

MUNICIPALITY & HARIJANS

It Is The Duty Of The Bombay Municipality To Entrust Its Harijan Welfare Work To Indian Institutions In Preference To The Y. M. C. A.

By K. F. NARIMAN.

II

That one objection is so serious as to militate against their claim and demand for further contributions from the Municipal Funds. It is unthinkable that the premier Corporation in India should, directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, help or even encourage the conversion of Indian children, particularly children of unfortunate illiterate and helpless Harijans that are entrusted to their care and protection; the 'Fine Funds' under the Acts are to be utilised for the well-being of Municipal servants and the organisation entrusted with that humanitarian work should be both above suspicion and apprehension. Everything may appear smooth and harmless on the surface because the expected results may not be immediate; but a visitor to these places, will at times be astounded to find a large percentage of Indian converts, sometimes changing their religions like old garments, conversions and re-conversions being entirely a matter of convenience and accommodation.

The Y. M. C. A.

In view of the serious objections mentioned above, other considerations and points become irrelevant and impertinent; we must admit that the primary consideration should be the well-being and benefits conferred on the Harijan residents of the Municipal quarters, both adult and children. If the position was so helpless and barren that besides Y.M.C.A. there was no other Indian social organisation or institution to take up this essential work, then, perhaps, we would have to fall back upon this missionary aid, in spite of all its faults and defects; rather than have no social uplift work at all, we would derive some benefits even from the foreign Association, though at some risks and costs but luckily there are Indian Reformers, ready and willing to take up the work. Hence this argument of necessity cannot stand.

A Half Truth

Some friends object to the word 'foreign' in connection with this Society. They claim that most of the workers are 'Indians'; that statement is a half-truth. They are 'Indian-Christians,' i.e., they furnish a specimen and demonstrable proof of the very danger referred to above. Those Indian Christian workers of the Y.M.C.A. that run the show on their behalf furnish living proofs of conversion brought about by that very Association and thus verify the allegations stated above, that it is a proselytising body; just as in Indian politics, 'Indian States' are at times a greater menace than foreign diplomats, so in matters social and religious, these Indian Christian 'reformers' are more enthusiastic and, therefore, more dangerous than their Christian employers. It is futile to maintain that there is no danger of proselytising, because Y.M.C.A. workers are mostly 'Indians', i.e., Indian-Christians; thus an attempt to place these Y.M.C.A. 'Indian' workers on the same footing and level with the distinguished and genuine Indian social workers, and exploit them for the purpose of 'Indianising' a foreign agency, to strengthen the claim for Municipal contributions, ought not to succeed.

A Contrast

Just contrast the attitude of European Christian parents and guardians with regard to rearing up and education of their children in this country; what great care they bestow and what precautions they take, to prevent their tender youths being 'polluted' at an early age, with what they consider to be lower level of coloured culture, habits, manners and customs. The European Branch of the Educational Department is a subject beyond the reach and control of the Indian Minister of Education. Even after Education became a transferred subject, this particular small section of favoured White children remained under the special care and attention of the White Executive Member with a special larger allowance, so that the percentage of educational expenditure per European boy or girl in India is much higher than that spent on Indian; even in small out-of-the-way military stations, there must be a separate school for a few soldiers' children, as they cannot be mixed up with non-Christian Indians, though they be Government institutions. This separate and special privilege and isolation are extended in all spheres of extra-educational activities, such as sports, clubs, recreations and outdoor-games.

A Question Of Self-Respect

We never hear such a thing as European Christian children, even of a Widows' Home or Destitute Vagrants' Quarters, being attended to with regard to general uplift or sports and recreation, by social or educational workers of Young Men's Parsi or Hindu or Muslim Associations. If there are no facilities and arrangements by Europeans, they will rather allow the Christian children to be without them, than entrust them to the care of non-Christian workers. Such is the pride of their race, creed, culture and religion, whereas in our city and country we come across such sorry and pathetic spectacles, as Indian and Hindu cultured, educated and enlightened members, pleading for preference to the Y.M.C.A. for running Indian Social Uplift Centres, when there are a number of capable and efficient Indian Social Welfare Societies and Associations, not only ready and willing, but begging and requesting to be entrusted with that work, which is legitimately by every conceivable right theirs. When Europeans cannot trust even a responsible Indian Minister, though un-

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

MUSLIMS AND THE CONGRESS.

Maulvi Zahur Ahmed, ex-Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, in the course of a statement on the Benares decision says:

"It is worthy of note that there has been strenuous opposition to this policy from the communalist section and the fact that Mahatma Gandhi and the great bulk of the Congress party has risked a split with this section and has parted company with them to obtain the co-operation of Mussalmans in the activities of the Congress shows that the majority of the Congress party actually seeks Hindu-Muslim unity now."

We do not agree with Mr. Zahur Ahmed that it is only now that the majority of the Congress is actually seeking Hindu-Muslim unity. For, the attitude which the Working Committee has adopted in respect of the Communal Award does not embody a new policy but is merely an expression of the policy to which the Congress has throughout its existence adhered, namely, that it stands for the protection of the interests not of Hindus alone or of Muslims alone, but of every community in the country.

RESPOND TO THE GESTURE.

We would urge upon the Muslims that they cannot find a better friend than Mahatma Gandhi nor a body more anxious to safeguard their interests as that of any other community than the Congress. We, therefore, wholeheartedly endorse Moulvi Zahur Ahmed's appeal to them that the Benares decision constitutes "a gesture to which they should attach great importance and respond to that gesture by joining the Congress movement in considerably larger numbers than they have yet done."

POVERTY IN INDIA.

The appalling conditions in which the poorer classes of this country live were revealed the other day in the report of the economic survey of a typical village situated not far from Madras, carried out on the initiative of one of the experienced officers of the Rockefeller Foundation of America. The survey disclosed the terrible fact that the average annual income for a family of five members in this village ranges between Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 according to occupation, fifty per cent of the population coming nearer the lower percentage. It was also revealed that most of the families lead a life of semi-starvation for about six months of the year. When this is the state of things prevailing in a village near an industrial centre like Madras, one can well imagine the terrible plight of the people in the villages of the presidency situated far away from urban areas.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The Government of India's indifference towards Indian shipping is amazing and in significant contrast, with the generous protection given by all free countries to their shipping interests. Coastal shipping in India has not yet been reserved for Indians and continues to be dominated by non-Indian concerns. The position of small Indian steamship companies seems to be in a precarious condition, to judge from the protests made by them and the representation made on their behalf by the Indian Merchant's Chamber. A ruthless freight war is said to be carried on, with the result that, as the Chamber points out, the entire shipping engaged in the coasting trade of the country is to-day working at a loss." The Chamber addressed a letter to the Government in October last year on this subject but the latter do not seem to have taken any action to protect the small companies. But now that the position of these concerns is proved to be most precarious it is Government's duty to introduce and prevent a freight war and otherwise help the companies.

—PRESS VIEWS—

The Difference

Considering the poor response that Panditji has received from the existing Congress rank and file, we are convinced that the so-called "Congressmen," of his party will be mobilised from that galaxy of political fossils who have at one time parade under the Congress banner, and to-day either adorn the left wing of the moderate camp, or have sunk into merited obscurity. Can such people show the courage and the robustness of the whole-hog Congressman in a fight with the Government. And would it be proper to substitute those political shadows for the reality which every true Congressman is? Let us not be misled by theoretical assertions that on the political issue there will be no difference between these gentlemen and the candidates of the Congress, and that they would be as much opposed to the White Paper as the leaders of the Congress. Perhaps it could be conveniently said that Sir Chiman Lall Setalvad is as opposed to the White Paper as Pandit Jawahar Lall. And yet, would it follow from this that Sir Chiman Lall Setalvad would be as good a representative of the people in the Assembly as Pandit Jawahar Lall Nehru? And this is precisely what is going to be the difference between the so-called "Congressmen" of nationalist party, and the Congressmen set up by the Congress itself.—"National Call."

Whose Protection?

Latest reports from London show that the Joint Committee on the White Paper is laying down a specific clause in the constitution that, without diminishing the Fiscal Autonomy Convention of India (they will magically square the circle) it will be demanded that the preferences already granted to Great Britain shall not be whittled down. The Committee will also probably lay down a clause that the future fiscal policy of India shall at every stage be so graded as to give statutory preference to British imports. The present rush of legislation in favour of Lancashire and Birmingham is easily explained in the light of the strange and strangling innovations which are contemplated.—"Swarajya."

The Bengal Government proposes to inaugurate in all schools of the province from next month an official scheme to wean away the young blood from the terrorist cult.

Details of the scheme are lacking, but daily lectures for at least an hour before the classes begin, by the military officers stationed in the town or village, as the case may be, should go a long way to inspire a holy horror of anarchism and an equally holy respect for authority in the juvenile mind.

* * * *

Daily street-marches of the students at the close of the day, with the military band at the head; flag salutations on every Sunday morning by the entire school population of the town or village on a public ground; visits to the local courts of justice, police lock-up and jail, shepherded by local police officers—these and such like diversions should also prove effective.

* * * *

The compulsory attendance of all parents, guardians and relatives of the students at all the public functions arranged for the benefit of the student world, should enable the authorities to improve the morale of the local population.

* * * *

Sir Purshottamdas thinks that the continued export of gold from India, the uneconomic silver sales, the excise duty on Indian steel, and the Ottawa Pact, are so many bad omens for the coming Reforms. The India Office and the Simla gods are above all such silly Indian superstitions.

* * * *

While the Colonial Office has restored the properties of the Basle Trading Company which had been confiscated by the Government during the War, the India Office refuses to hand over the properties seized in India—in spite of the clear legal opinion of eminent British counsel that the confiscation was illegal.

* * * *

Who, after this, will persist in the grossly unfair charge that the India Office is not mindful of the interests of India?

* * * *

According to Sir Henry Craik, forfeited Congress funds will not be returned, but will be credited to provincial revenues and merge in Provincial balances.

Thanks for this Craik's Award. Many provinces will have a balance to start with!

* * * *

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has announced that he will forego Rs. 1,000 per month in his salary, in view of the economic depression in Travancore.

This is the first time one hears that depression has touched Cape Comorin. But one does not understand this belated gesture, when Sir C. P's political God father set the example a couple of years back.

* * * *

Sir Mohammad Yakub objects to Maulana Shaukat Ali's poaching on his pocket borough. The Moradabad Knight threatens to start the second Rohilla War, before the Assembly elections. But there need be no apprehension on our side. Maulana Shaukat Ali is a host in himself.

* * * *

"Woman is no longer an appandage to man" says a writer. But in Bombay, the converse happens to be true. During gate-crashing at Cinema box offices, you cannot negotiate it, unless it be through a girl friend. Even in a leading library in the city, it is impossible for the mere male to become a member, unless some girl friend lends her name.

* * * *

The teacher was telling his class about the conquests of Alexander the Great. He made the tale a stirring one.

"When Alexander had conquered India," he said, "what do you think he did? Do you think he gave a great feast to celebrate his triumph? No he sat down and wept."

The children seemed a little disappointed at this childish exhibition on the part of the hero; so the teacher continued, "Now why do you think Alexander wept?" he asked.

Up went a little hand.

"Well, Tommy?" said the teacher. "Please, sir" said Tommy hesitatingly, "perhaps he didn't know the way back."

Retirement From Political Arena?

GANDHIJI APPROVES Sjt. GOVINDAS' DECISION

Advises Congressmen To Avoid Party Feelings & Devote In Other Solid Work

JUBBULPORE, August 5.

Accompanied by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Messrs. Amritlal Thakker, Maha Deva Desai, Rameshwar Das Birla and others, Mahatma Gandhi passed through Jubbulpore yesterday afternoon 'en route' to Wardha by Bombay Mail.

Despite strict secrecy being maintained regarding his passing through, a large number of people arrived at the station to see him.

Mahatma Gandhi, in spite of weakness, appeared cheerful. Interviewed, he said that at present he was quite well and his temperature was normal. He also stated that he would commence his seven days' fast from August 7.

DECISION TO RETIRE

He also inquired about the local political atmosphere and party quarrels. Replying, Seth Govind Das said that though the atmosphere is tense with party feelings, efforts are being made to bring about a satisfactory compromise between the rival groups of the workers, adding that in the event of a satisfactory compromise not being arrived at, he, along with his friends have decided to retire from political arena and patiently wait for the time when his services will be required by the Motherland.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed appoval of Seth Govind Das's views and said that in order to avoid conflict and friction, he had always advised loyal Congressmen to retire from the field of party-feeling and to devote their energies in other constructive and solid programme.

RS. 5 FOR AUTOGRAPH

Mahatma Gandhi also appealed to the public to contribute towards the Harijan Fund and collections were made on the spot. An amusing incident occurred, when some young college sudents who wished to obtain his autograph, were asked to pay Rs. 5. Requests were made to reduce the 'fee, but Gandhiji would not agree, Rs. 20 being eventually collected.—United Press.

"Hindenburg Is Not Dead: He Lives With Us"

HITLER PAYS TRIBUTE

As Chief Of Army He Saved Nation From Destruction, Says Nazi Chief

BERLIN, August 6.

A special meeting of the Reichstag was held in the Kroll Opera House this morning, when Herr Hitler delivered an eloquent oration praising Von Hindenburg's services as soldier and statesman.

After the ceremony Herr Hitler, Generals Goering and Blomberg took the salute of the Richswehr, the police, Nazi Black Guards and Goering's bodyguard, all wearing steelhelmets with fixd bayonets.

The ex-Crown-Prince, who attended the ceremony was wearing the uniform of Deathshead Hussars, was in radiant mood on leaving smiling to everyone, shaking hands with policemen, labour serviceman, the Hitler Youth, a boy and even a girl in the crowd. Finally, still smiling, he entered his blue sportscar and drove himself away.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.

Extraordinary precautions to restrain the populace marked today's meeting of the Reichstag where Herr Hitler delivered the funeral oration of Von Hindenburg. The route was lined with armed guards standing shoulder to shoulder, while inside were two further lines of police facing the crowds. Two-thousand persons including the Deputies will hear Herr Hitler whose address will be preceded by the overture played by 100 musicians which is the only item in the programme.

HITLER'S ORATION

The proceedings opened with the overture from Beethoven's Coriolanus. The Crown Prince who was warmly greeted by General Blomberg and all the Ministers who were present mostly wearing the Brown Shirts, likewise the Deputies. Flanked by Von Hindenburg's son Herr Hitler delivered the formal oration without referring to the political conditions or the Presidency.

"HE IS NOT DEAD"

"Hindenburg is not dead; he remains with us," this was the keynote of his speech. The other striking phrases were that by defeating the Russians at Ortelsburg, Von Hindenburg saved the Nation from utter destruction. Von Hindenburg had become the symbolic expression for the indestructible ever-renewed vitality of our people. The Title of Reich's President has become inseparable from the name of the dead Field-Marshal.

A GLORIOUS TRIBUTE

"The Greatest struggle in history is inseparably linked with the name von Hindenburg. As chief of the German Army he saved the Nation from destruction. If the political leadership of our people in those days had been equal to the leadership of the Army, Germany would have been spared the deepest humiliation in History."

The proceedings ended with the mourning march of Gotter Daemmerung.—Reuter's Special

SWIMMER BEATS HIS OWN RECORD

DACCA, Aug. 6.

Mr. P. K. Ghose, the world champion in Endurance swimming has succeeded in establishing yet another world record for himself to-day, when he completed at 10-30 a.m. 50 hours of continuous swimming with handcuffs.

The attending physicians pronouncing him medically fit, Mr. Ghose expressed his desire to continue swimming for 60 hours.—United Press.

Trivandrum.—On his own initiative in view of the grave economic depression, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Legal and Constitutional Advisor to His Highness, has decided to take as remuneration from September 1, next the sum of Rs. 48,000 a year instead of Rs. 60,000 a year as now.—A.P.

AUSTRALIA v. GLAMORGAN

Home Team Finds O'Reilly Unplayable

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The match between the Australians and Glamorgan which commenced on Saturday at Swansea was resumed to-day in fine weather. The wicket was soft. Start was delayed till noon.

Woodfull declared at the last total, namely 440 for 7.

Glamorgan went in on their first innings and at lunch had lost 5 wickets for 51 runs. The pitch was playing all sorts of tricks. O'Reilly was able to get a lot of turn and was practically unplayable. When he bowled Turnbull he had the figures of 4 overs 2 wickets and 1 run.

Resuming after lunch Jenkins trying a big hit was stumped by Oldfield off O'Reilly for 33. Lavis was out trying to hit a full toss off Fleetwood Smith for 23. Brierley fell to a catch by Woodfull at mid-off off O'Reilly for 12. The Glamorgans were all out for 112.

Glamorgan followed on and at tea had made 53 for one.

Glamorgan had made 189 for 5 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

Smart trying to hit out was clean bowled by Ebeling after contributing 75 which included 12 hits to the boundary and once to the ropes.

AUSTRALIA— (1st Innings) 440 for 5 Wkts. (declared).

GLAMORGAN—(1st Innings)

Dyson b O'Reilly	11
Emrys Davies b Fleetwood Smith	1
Duckfield b O'Reilly	5
Turnbull b O'Reilly	0
Jenkins, st. Oldfield b O'Reilly	33
Smart c Darling b O'Reilly	2
Lavis b Fleetwood Smith	23
Brierly c Woodfull b O'Reilly	12
Clay b Fleetwood Smith	9
Mercer c (missing) b O'Reilly	5
Glover (not out)	0
Extras	11
Total	112

GLAMORGAN—(2nd Innings.)

Dyson c Bromley, b O'Reilly	20
Davis b O'Reilly	33
Duckfield c Bromley b O'Reilly	1
Turnbull, b O'Reilly	1
Jenkins (not out)	43
Smart b Ebeling	75
Lavis (not out)	9
Extras	7
Total (for 5 wkts.)	189

FINAL RESULTS

In the Empire Games the following are the finals results:—

MEN'S HALF-MILE: Edwards (British Guiana) first,
Botha (South Africa) second,
Stothard (Scotland) third.
Won by 80 yards. Time 1m. 54-1/5 seconds.

SIX MILES: Penny (England) first,
Rankine (Canada) second
Furze (England) third.
Won by 9 yards.
Time 31m. 3/5 seconds.

WOMEN'S HALF-MILE:
Lunn (England) first,
Jones (England) second,
Butterfield (England) third.
Won by 10 yards. Time 2m. 19-2/5 secs.

HUNDRED YARDS
Hiscock (England) first,
Strike (Canada) second,
Chalmers (England) third.
Won by 3 yards.
Time 11 3/10 secs.

Singh competed in the first heat in 120 yards hurdles in which he finished as third to Gabriel (England) and Worrall (Canada). The only other competitor was Duplessii (South Africa) who fell when he was leading.

Winners time (mutilated).

Won by 1 foot; a yard separated the second and third.

Singh said he hoped to do better, but sustained injury to the back while practicing pole vault. Singh said the weather was against him.

VERNIEUX FINISHES FOURTH

LONDON, Aug. 6.

At White City, Vernieux failed to qualify for the semifinals in 220 yards finishing fourth in the heat of the first round to Young (Scotland), Rathbone (England), Poole (Canada). Winners' time was 22 and 4-10th second. Vernieux had obviously trained only for the 100 yards and found the distance too far.—Reuter.

ROYAL ARTILLERY APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Lieut. General W. H. Bartholomew succeeded Fanshawe as Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery.—Reuter.

16 YEARS IN JAIL

Mr. Raja Ram, one of the Punjab Martial Law prisoners, was sentenced to death at Lahore on 19th June 1919 at the age of 21, but the sentence was later commuted by Government to one of transportation for life. He was sent to Andamans in May 1920 and remained there for 11 years and was sent back on medical grounds and lodged in Alipore Jail (Calcutta) for about three months. He passed his last days of imprisonment in Rawalpindi Jail, wherefrom he was released last month.

Kapurthala Liberal League

Urges Voters In State To Vote For Congressmen In Election

KAPURTHALA, (By Mail.)

The following resolutions were passed in the meeting of the Executive of the National Liberal League Kapurthala held on 3rd Aug:—

The Executive of the National Liberal League Kapurthala, while welcoming the announcement gazetted by the Darbar in Dec. 1933, regarding the extension in the powers, functions, and constitution of the State Assembly and the transfer of all the beneficient departments into the hands of Ministers responsible to the Assembly in response to the demands formulated and presented to His Highness' Government by the League through its Memorandum dated 7th February, 1933 deplores that no practical steps have so far been taken in the direction of the establishment of a representative assembly as promised and it so looks that the matter has gone into abeyance and urges upon the Darbar that immediate steps should be taken to give full effect to the gazetted announcement.

QUITE CONTRADICTORY.

The League notes with disappointment that while on the one hand the Darbar has only recently promised to introduce reforms on a very liberal scale, no session of even the existing assembly has been called for the last two years, and reiterates its demand already made through a recent resolution for an early session of the said body so that it may express its opinion upon and give a lead regarding the present situation.

The league brings it to the notice of the Darbar that the judicial machinery of the State is not at par with that of British India and in asmuch as it is the first obligation of the State towards its subjects to provide for an efficient and impartial administration of justice, it urges upon His Highness' Government that immediate steps should be taken to meet the people's demands in the matter.

The League calls upon all voters for election to the British Indian Assembly resident in the Indian states to vote for the Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections.

FOR COMMUNAL GOODWILL

The League views with strong disapproval the existence of communal ill-will and discord amongst the various communities residing in the state, and while condemning communal policy and activities of communal and sectional bodies and leaders, requests all sensible elements of all communities to strive for the establishment of good will and brotherly feeling among the various communities.

It is resolved hereby to issue posters on behalf of the league appealing to the people for communal good will and amity.

The league disapproves of the policy of importation into the state of ministers from outside, but would welcome any day the transfer of political and administrative authority and power to the people. It is resolved hereby that a telegram be sent to the Viceroy and the Political Agent, Punjab States, to the above effect.

It is resolved hereby that a deputation of the liberal league should wait upon the Highsh sch should wait upon His High Highness on his landing at Bombay and acquaint him with the realities of the present situation and impress upon him the immediate necessity for the inauguration of the promised reforms.

SIMLA GIRL ABDUCTION CASE

Accused Get Heavy Sentences

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Judgment was delivered this afternoon, by Khan Bahadur Azizud Din Ahmed in the sensational Ramdevi Abduction Case.

The Magistrate discharged the accused Abdul Ghani in respect of abetting rape but sentenced him to seven years transportation for abducting the girl and 200 rupees fine or in default one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Abdul Ghaffar has been sentenced to transportation for 7 years and Rs. 200 fine or in default 2 years rigorous imprisonment on the charge of rape, and transportation for 7 years and Rs. 200 fine or in default 2 years rigorous imprisonment in respect of the second charge of abduction, the sentences to run consecutively.

In the second case, Subhan Butt was sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or in default one year's rigorous imprisonment on both offences of rape and taking kidnapped woman from the British India to a State, both sentences are to run consecutively.

Nasrullah the accused in the third case has been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or in default 18 months imprisonment for wrongful confinement of the abducted girl.—A. P.

PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE

U. P. Zamindar's Deputation To Governor

LUCKNOW, Aug. 6.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces came here last evening to receive a deputation for the preservation of game in the United Provinces. He was the guest of the Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad who led the deputation and read the address on behalf of the Association.

His Excellency expressed sympathy with the aims and objects of the Association and spoke in appreciative terms of the work done by Major Corbett and Mr. Hasan Abid Jafry, Secretary of the Association for preservation of Wild Life. His Excellency also promised a Government grant to the Association and informed the deputationists that the Viceroy was likely to call an All-India Conference on the lines of the London Conference for devising means for preservation of wild species. He said the United Provinces Government had already decided to set apart 200 square miles in Kosi and Ramganga valleys for the purpose.

The Raja Sahib announced a grant of Rs. 300/ annually to the Association in honour of His Excellency's visit. His Excellency left the same night for Datia.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW LEAVE RULES

Jhabwala's Exhortation To Rly. Workers

BANDRA, Aug. 6.

A well attended meeting of the Railway Workers was held at Bandra under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala presiding over the meeting, deplored the miserable conditions of the workers and felt that the day would not be too far when the workers' grievances are redressed.

He lamented that the improvement in the economic standard of the Railway Company had not in any way led to the improvement of the pitiable standard of living of the workers.

Mr. Jhabwala was of the opinion that the leave, pay service conditions, etc., of the workers were rather of a repressive nature, and the workers fully deserved better treatment.

Mr. Marcell Fernandis, Organising Secretary, explained to the workers the new Rules pertaining to leave which was more often than not granted without pay, and asked the workers to record their grievances in the Union Office. The following resolution was adopted:—

"The B. B. and C. I. Railway employees protest against the new notice regarding leave, which requires cut in service if the employees over-stayed their leave even by a single day."—United Press.

Congress Funds Not To Be Returned

Forfeited Moneys Credited To Provincial Revenues

Home Member Ignorant Of Total Amount Foreited In Various Provinces

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The Assembly met to-day to conclude the debate on the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

Sir Henry Craik, replying to Mr. Bhupat Singh regarding Congress funds forfeited to Government said:—"I must make it plain that there is no question of the return of the moneys so forfeited. I regret I have no information of the total amount so forfeited in the various provinces. The forfeited moneys are credited to the Provincial revenues and merge in the Provincial Balances."

Mr. Bhupat Singh suggested that the Government of India should make enquiries regarding how much total money had been forfeited.

Sir Henry Craik promised to do so, if it was considered worth while. Further answering Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. Bhupat Singh, the Home Member made it clear that in case of cash forfeited, there was no question of return. But in case of immoveable propety such as lands, they had been taken possession of by the Government, but returned only after the ban was removed.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Institute Offers Prize For Best Essay

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research offers a Prize of Rs. 500 on the following subjects:—

1. The Existing mechanism, methods and any other factors which determine the wheat prices in principal 'mandis.'

2. Whether such prices normally constitute fair return to the grower: Three steps needed to ensure a fair return to grower if he is not getting that.—United Press.

BIKANER'S REQUEST GRANTED?

AHMEDABAD, August 6.

The "United Press" understands on reliable authority that the Government of India have granted the request of the Bikaner State for lending the services of a Civilian to look after the Finance Department and Mr. Shivlal Panachand Shah has been asked to proceed to Bikaner where he would be entrusted with the port-folio of the Finance Department.—United Press.

ALLEGED ARMS AGENT ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

News has reached Calcutta of the arrest of a Bengali youth carrying unlicensed revolver by the Railway Police at Ishurdi station on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Imamali who was externed from Bengal for a period of 25 years on July 14, last under the Bengal Smuggling of Arms Act has been arrested on a charge of violating the Externment order in north Calcutta.

It may be recalled that this man was ordered to be externed as it was found that he acted as agents for selling Arms and Ammunitions imported by the crew of various sea-going vessels which reach Calcutta ports to terrorists.—United Press.

SUGAR CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

A conference of All Sugar Factories in India has been convened for to-morrow at Calcutta under the auspices of the Indian Sugar Mills Association to consider the question of sugar marketing scheme. Over 70 Mills including Begg Sutherlands Group, Walchands Group, Birlas Group, etc. have agreed to send their representatives. Mr. A. M. Livingstone, Marketing Officer and Mr. R. C. Srivastava, Sugar Technologist, Imperial Council of Agriculture will attend.—United Press.

The Examinations qualifying for the appointment of "Accounts Clerks" and "Local Fund Accountants" for District Local Boards will be held on Monday, the 22nd October 1934, at 11 a.m. (Standard Time), and on the two subsequent days at the following places:—Poona (at the office of the Commissioner, Central Division); Ahmedabad (at the office of the Commissioner, Northern Division); Belgaum (at the office of the Commissioner, Southern Division); and Karachi (at such place as the Secretary, Local Committee for Departmental Examinations in Sind, may notify in the Sind Official Gazette).

MRS. SEN GUPTA AT SALEM

Opens All-India Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition

SALEM, Aug. 5.

Mrs. Nellie Sengupta opening the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition to-day, pleaded for the encouragement of khadi as the only means of affording side occupation to agriculturists in rural areas.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar of the Congress Ex-president as the Chairman of the Reception Committee advocated state protection for Indian Industries by grants, subsidies and bounties. Mrs. Sengupta later addressed public meet-

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS

Voters Must Rally To Call Of Congress

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

An appeal to rally round the Congress and vindicate its hold on the vast majority of people in the country by solidly supporting Congress Candidates at the ensuing assembly elections was made by Mr. Satyamurti at a public meeting last night at Tilak Ghat, where several others also spoke emphasising the need for returning Congressmen in large numbers to the Assembly "to put an end to all reactionary legislation".

Sjt. Nageswararao the Andhra Congress Leader who presided, briefly recounted the sacrifices and suffering undergone by Congressmen during the struggle for freedom and exhorted the people to uphold the prestige of the Congress.—A. P.

Shahjanhanpur Congress Office- bearers

(From A Correspondent.)

SHAHJANPUR, Aug. 6.

A meeting of the members of the Shahajanpur District Congress Committee was held in the New Congress office, Bahadurganj, under the presidentship of Molvi Karimurraza Khan, and the following office bearers were elected.

President Premkishan Khanna, General Secretary Mehndihossain Khan Premkishan Khanna and Mehndihassan Khan were elected members to the Provincial Congress Committee and the flag was hoisted in ahe new Congress office, Bahadurganj.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Day-Light Assault On Woman

DISGRACEFUL SCENE ON BOMBAY STREET

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had been to a lady friend's at Khetwadi yesterday afternoon. While returning, my friend accompanied me a short distance. Hardly had Tanubai Phule (for that is her name) left me and walked back a few paces, when I heard a loud cry.

Looking back, I saw three members of that ubiquitous and essentially Bombayish fraternity, the enterprising mavalis. One of them hit Tanubai with an umbrella, and blood streamed down of her face. I ran back, but the other two mavalis stopped. There were a number of people looking on, but they were obviously too courageous (!) to come to the rescue of a weak and defenceless woman. The safety of their own precious shin was to them of much more value than the honour and dignity of a lady. Not a hand was raised, not a word was voiced in protest.

I then caught my friend by the arm and walked towards the Lamington Road police station. On the way we met two policemen, but despite my insistent efforts at getting them interested in the matter the valiant gentlemen could give us no better advice than that we should go to the Marbhavdi police station.

Thither we repaired—only to encounter an indifferent white officer, who, instead of steps to have the goondas arrested, did nothing but indulge in vague equivocations asking us what we expected him to do. Ultimately we succeeded, however, in prevailing upon him to send a policeman with us.

When we returned to the scene of action we learnt that two of the birds had flown and the third had been arrested, not before however, he had injured Tanubai's husband who had come there on being informed of the occurrence.

As an advocate of just causes and one who is ever ready to help in the redress of legitimate grievances, I trust you will find space for the above.—Yours, etc.,

(MRS.) MANORAMA BAI SHINDE.

Persian Text-Books

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—A student writing to your columns on the subject of Persian text-books has made certain statements which, in the interest of fair-play, you will please let me answer.

He seems to have a grievance in this matter, both with the University and the publishers concerned. He thinks that the latter are making a huge profit. On the other hand, let me assure him that the publishers are hardly able to sell throughout the year even four hundred copies of textbooks prescribed by the University. And if the books are repeated in the following years, their sale is almost nil, for students go in for second-hand copies. One can easily imagine from this how much profit they make.

This "student" advises others to order Persian text-books from the Punjab and the U. P. printed in litho press. I may tell him, by the way, that a text-book prescribed for the B. A. this year and ordered from the Punjab costs Rs. 10 and is no bigger in size than the books about which he has so much to complain. A textbook printed in litho in the Punjab and the U. P. is printed on wretched paper, in bad type and with plenty of misprints. It is hardly worth handling, and by the time you go through the whole, you will either have to use spectacles, or if you are already using them, you will have to change the number a dozen times. A text-book prescribed for the use of University students ought to be decently printed, with a good get-up. And this with regard to the printing of Persian texts especially involves high cost. The text-books published this year are printed in what is known as Barthold type, which makes the printed letter crystal clear. The paper chosen is a good one and, besides, the books are inter-leaved, so that the student may take down notes of his professor in the book itself. Compared with the matter, the size, the type, paper, binding and general get-up, the price is certainly not exirbitant and the books will not perish like the wretched stuff from the Punjab and the U.P. by a single use. My friend seems to have forgotten the advice that Ruskin has given to readers in such matters. A similar edition brought out by an English publisher and printed in England would, for a total sale of 400 copies, cost him, let me assure him not less than 15 shillings a copy! Or else he would not undertake its publication at all!

There are in India hardly four or five presses that print Persian texts in readable, clear-typed, correct editions and on durable paper. So it is not a matter of monopoly to the publisher but of convenience to the University and facility to the students, that the publication of them has been entrusted to a publisher in the Presidency itself. Moreover, the University has got nothing to do with the publication of Persian texts, nor did the University authorities ask any particular publisher to print the books; it was the editor who choose the present publishers for his own convenience. It had been found by experience that students did not take kindly to Persian, precisely because of the wretched editions long in vogue, "the students" favourite stuff from the Punjab and the U. P! It is absolutely a wrong statement that he makes, when he says that the notes on the same are made compulsory by the University. A University test-book of Persian of 300 p.p. (interleaved) of Octavo size costs in India only Rs. 3/8, whereas if a similar edition had been undertaken by a firm of publishers outside India, it would have cost him not less than 15 shillings! Let him enquire, and he can, for himself, verify the truth of it.

The books are not a monopoly of certain agents of the publishers. Any book-seller is open to sell them and to have them for sale from the publishers concerned. I am afraid a disgruntled petty book-seller, who has not got the books, "because he undersells them," seeks to make a grievance of it, and has used "The Student" as a mere cat's paw. That the text-books are sold "only with the notes," is a myth, if not a fictitious lie. Students are not compelled to buy the notes, unauthorised by the University. As a student of Persian, who knows what it is to read Persian from litho-press editions of the Punjab and the U.P., I must say that the University and the publishers for the excellent editions of the Persian Texts. Compared with the difficulties to face, due to a cut-throat competition and the limited number of buyers, the price of these text-books is not too heavy, as the so-called student seeks to make out.

I may ask "The Student" to enquire how much Sanskrit texts to be studied in colleges by a number which is, at least, eight times as large as that which studies Persian, cost a copy each. I know for a fact, that each authoritative text costs somewhere in the vicinity of Rs. 4/8 per copy. It may interest him to know further that Mr. J. M. Barrie's Quality street, prescribed this year for the F.Y.A. costs the student Rs. 3/12, a copy. And there are four thousand students, who shall have to purchase it. In size and reading matter it is much less than the Persian Text-books, of which he makes such a grievance!—Yours, etc.

M. A. KOREISHI.

Port Trust Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter signed by a member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It will be conceded that comparisons are odious. In the manifesto despatched by me I have made it sufficiently clear that mention of public activities is out of place. I shall even now avoid it. I have volunteered to place my humble services and experience extending over three decades at the disposal of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. If it appeals to them they shall support me. If it does not appeal to them, they are at liberty to act as they think best. My main object in announcing my candidature was to serve the Chamber and the Port Trust.

I have full faith in the members weighing the respective claim.—Yours, etc.

B. S. TURKHUD.

Girgaum Back Road,
Bombay Aug. 6.

Kidwai Hurls Defiance At Working Committee

Charge-Sheet Against Its Members

TALK OF DISCIPLINE

If Action Is To Be Taken It Should Be Against Itself, He Declares

I have read with pain—and surprise—the resolution of the Working Committee threatening disciplinary action against those who dare express their dissatisfaction with its decisions and refuse their support to the Congress Parliamentary Board in its election campaign.

The Working Committee is the chief executive of the Congress. It was created to carry out the decisions of the Congress and the A.I.C.C. It exceeds its function when it attempts to alter or modify any of these decisions, declares Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the well-known U.P. Congressman in a special article to the "Pioneer."

The Lahore Congress resolution about the boycott of Councils has been modified by the A.I.C.C. only to the extent that it did allow those who wanted to enter the legislatures to do so, and to guide and control their activities, it created the Congress Parliamentary Board. There were persons present at the Patna meeting who opposed the creation of this Board and wanted the Congress to include the Council activities in its programme, but the suggestion was opposed by Mahatma Gandhi on the ground that there were many persons in the Congres who had no faith in the Councils and that the inclusion of Council work in the Congress programme would force them to sever their connection with it.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

Now the Working Committee brushes aside all these considerations and calls upon all Congress workers, irrespective of their personal opinions, to help Congress candidates in their election campaign and threatens action against them if they do not act according to it.

If disciplinary action is to be taken against anybody it should be taken first of all against the Working Committee itself which is responsible for the situation we find ourselves in to-day. And what about its members? All sorts of stories are going round about their behaviour.

At a time when hundreds of Congress volunteers were being imprisoned for advocating the boycott of British goods a few of the members of the Working Committee were making purchases "without discriminating," i.e., were, of course, "absentmindedly," purchasing British goods. The Working Committee advised the nation to boycott British financial, commercial and industrial firms. Soon afer the passing of the resolution on the subject one of its prominent members undertook to promote a scheme, in co-operation with one or two British financial firms, which in effect ensured to these British firms *quite a large amount of new business*. The Acting President of the Congress waits upon the members of the boycotted Legislative Assembly to canvass support for a measure which has not been considered of sufficient importance to find a place in the Parliamentary Board's election manifesto.

CHARGE-SHEET.

A banned session of the Indian National Congress is held at Calcutta. Hundreds of persons are arrested either on their way to or after reaching Calcutta, but a prominent member of the Working Committee, who usually resides there, absents himself from the place and reaches back only a day or two after. After the Poona meeting mass civil disobedience is replaced by individual civil disobedience, and the members of the Working Committee in their meeting decide to make it clear that all Congressmen are expected to participate in it, and yet how many of them themselves did act on this advice?

It is a body composed of these men that is threatening disciplinary action. And who are the persons threatened? Men who are questioning the competence of these men to guide the activities of a revolutionary organisation like the Indian National Congress.

C. P. B. AND MANIFESTO

I have always been in favour of the "capture" of legislatures by the Congress. I was an active member of the late Swaraj Party and was Congress member of the Legislative Assembly. And yet I am not prepared to give my humble support to the Congress Parliamentary Board. The programme enunciated by the Board in its Election Manifesto is not worthy of Congressmen's serious consideration. And to work a programme like this, I am sure, Mr. Chintamani, Pandit Kunzru, and Munshi Iswar Saran are far better fitted than Babu Mohanlal Saxena and Pandit Palival, and even Sardar Jogendra Singh. Then the composition of the Board cannot be acceptable to the majority of Congressmen. It is a body nominated by Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya. The majority of its members are either non-Congressmen or such Congressmen as have been opposed to the activities arising out of the decisions of the Lahore Congress. This nominated Board has been given complete control over the elected Congress committees. Who is to be the Congress candidate from the Fyzabad constituency is to be decided not by Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Babu Sriparkash, Acharya Narendra Deo, and others of the Province, but by Mr Bulabhai Desai of Bombay, Mr Satyamurti of Madras, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy of Calcutta, and Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi.

THE AWARD.

I am not satisfied with the Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award. It is nothing but a camouflage. It tells the Muslims: "We are not rejecting the Communal Award, and in return we invite you to join us in rejecting the White Paper." It tells the Hindus: "It is true we are not rejecting the Communal Award. But by declaring that "the White Paper lapsing the Communal Award must automatically lapse" we are ensuring its ultimate rejection. If you really want to reject the Communal Award you should not make any fuss about it. Let all of us—Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs—combine and reject the White Paper, which, according to our formula, will also mean the repection of the Communal Award." It may be good tactics to take up such an attitude, but surely it is not worthy of the great organisation the Working Committee represents.

I am not satisfied with the Working Committee's resolution on the White Paper, in the details of which I will not enter just at present.

"I OPPOSE."

So long as I am in the Congress it will be my duty to oppose this policy. And I invite the Working Committee to take disciplinary action against me. Since my leaving the college I have been devoting myself to Congress work. All my friendships have been formed and developed in Congress circles. All my activities have been confined to the Congress work. No connection is dearer to me than my connection with the Congress. I know no life outside the organisation. But if for the mere sin of questioning the properiety of some of its decisions the Working Committee wants to drive me out of the organisation it is welcome. I will not be doing justice to myself, to the organisation I deem it a privilege to belong to, and to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi if on account of this threat I suppress my views on what I consider fundamental questions. I know very few Congressmen of the U. P. are interesting themselves in the election activities. Most of them are opposed to it. I would urge them to take up their stand on their conviction and to declare, in the first meeting of the newly-formed U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, their opinion about the constitution of the Parliamentary Board, about its election manifesto, and about this threat of disciplinary action.

RESPOND TO THE CALL

HAVE YOU JOINED

THE CONGRESS

Reception Committee?

HUNDREDS HAVE BECOME MEMBERS

WHY NOT YOU?

BOMBAY HAS GOT

THE UNIQUE PRIVILEGE

OF HOLDING THE

48th Session Of The Congress

MAKE IT A SUCCESS

FALL IN REGISTRATIONS

Adverse Effect Of Economic Depression

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

The Report of the Registration Department for the year 1933 says that the total number of registrations during the year was 273,463 against 278,392 the preceding year, a fall of 1.77 per cent., which is largely attributed to the tightness of the money market. The District Registrar, Kaira, states that the decrease in his district, though insignificant, is attributable to general economic depression, and adds that, due to liberal tagavi loans in 1927, people seem to be desisting from entering into transactions with private parties; this is particularly noticeable in Matar Taluka.

DUE TO DEPRESSION.

The District Registrar, Kolaba, attributes the decline to general depression in trade as well as to fall in the income from land. The District Registrar Satara, observes that in two sub-districts low prices of agricultural produce and the difficulty of borrowing money are responsible for an increase. Thus the reasons given are, in some cases, contradictory.

SAVE COST OF FEES.

The District Magistrate, Dadu, remarks that the worldwide economic depression continues adversely to affect registrations. He anticipates a further decline in 1934, unless there is an improvement in the situation, basing his statement on the figures of work received during the last three months of his report. Another reason for the decrease in the total registrations, he says, is attributable to people getting mutations effected in the Record of Rights, on oral statements, to save the cost of stamp duty and registration fees.

The number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, which constitute 95.3 per cent. of the total number of registrations, fell from 265,876 to 260,723, i.e. by 1.9 per cent. The value of these documents decreased from Rs. 25.99 lakhs to Rs. 25.10 lakhs.

Compared with the previous year the total registrations affecting *moveable property show* a decrease of 167.

Wills fell from 2,004 to 1,996, while authorities to adopt rose from 1 to 3.

INCREASE IN SALES.

Turning to other important classes of documents, gifts show a rise from 4,344 to 4,379; sales increased from 138,252 to 138,886, while mortagages declined from 83,351 to 78,204, i.e. by 6.2 per cent.

The number of documents received for photographing in the year was 89,852 of which 130, i.e. .14 per cent. were rejected as unfit.

The total gross income of the Department increased from Rs. 12,06,155 to Rs. 15,82,811, i.e. by 31.2 per cent. mainly due to revised scales of fees.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,87,478

As a sequel to the Mail Robbery near Umednagar village a fresh batch of a dozen persons have been ordered to serve as Special Constables, their duty being to escort mails from Beniachong to Habiganj between which places Mail Robbery was committed.

Two persons were recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment in connection with the said robbery.—United Press.

PROBLEMS FACING STUDENTS OF MODERN TIMES

Avoid Danger Of Regimentation, Says Mr. Venkateswaran

"The regimentation open and subtle, that we witness to-day, in many States, is opposed to the freedom of the individual. In the recoil of the disappointed individual, lies the danger,—national danger of the potential sort, which we have to reckon with. Minimise the chances of disappointment," declared Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Officer-in-Charge of the League of Nations, Indian Bureau, Bombay, at a public meeting, held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Monday.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

"A CHALLENGE TO LIFE"

In the course of his lecture on "Students and Modern Times, Mr. Venkateswaran said that modern life had been subjected to a greater challenge than ever before. Tremendous changes in the forms of thought and of institutions, religious, political, social and economic, had been in evidence, as a characteristic of modern times. Political forms were completely breaking up. Stratification of society had undergone considerable modifications, the people thinking in terms of men rather than in ideologies. A complete change in the attitude towards society was taking place. The classification of Society into classes possessed no longer the same meaning it possessed previously.

"SPIRIT OF EQUALITY"

Institutional religion had failed, broken up by the challenge of individualism. If the speaker were asked what was the distinctive feature of modern times, he would unhesitatingly say that it was the complete absence of distinction as between man and man, whatever economic or religious groups he may belong to. This has been the distinctive feature of the essentially social trend to-day, added the speaker.

AIM OF MODERN ECONOMICS

In the economic field, material happines of humanity had been the inspiration of society and there were two jostlings, namely, the State initiating action for the melioristic reforms both in business and State, but backing individualism and refusing the exclusive claims of any one economic group however powerful it be to have the State run for its own benefit, and the other, namely, the drive-up from the individual through fighting associations and economic groupings. The economic welfare was more and more interpreted as material happiness of all classes of society and this especially had been the recent trend.

NO DRIFT TO CLASSWARS!

Economics in terms of human happiness, continued the speaker, belonging more or less to Ruskin's Political Philosophy, had, therefore, been given a trial; and it could even be said that the world was not drifting towards classwars.

CHANGES IN RUSSIA

Even in Russia, problems of society were now being examined from a totally different angle resulting from actual experience with institutions in terms of present changes. The revolutionary changes in politics, religion, society, and economics, reached such developments that no hard and fast rules could be prescribed from social view points, hitherto mutually opposed.

NEW CONCEPTION OF NATIONALISM

Socialism conceded, therefore, more to individualism, and individualism conceded more to Socialim, than formerly.

Even within the Nation, nationalism was being expressed in terms of the individual and the leader. For instance, Hitler represented the Germanic thought of to-day, which was an expression of individualism.

Indian nationalism took on the aspect of Gandhism as expressed in non-violence and Satyagraha.

In Russia also changes in viewpoints, if not in ideologies, were in evidence.

THIS SPIRIT OF PEACE!

The statement that humanity was nearer the spirit of War than in 1914, observed the speaker, was not true. International banking, commerce and exchanges, and the general dread of war showed that the spirit of peace was still prevalent.

MODERN STUDENT

The student, whom the speaker defined as "one who reacted to life energetically an attuned himself to evolutionary thought in all its forms," should react to the challenges brought before him, and being creative, he should subject the challeges to cool reason, where intellectual understanding could tone down emotions and sentiments to proper proportions.

"Emotions reflected in tranquility," as Wordsworth affirmed, being subjected to cool reason, acquired permanent force in the individual and even patriotism might belong to that harmless category.

DANGER OF REGIMENTATION

In these days of unemployment and class-groups agitating for lifting up economic distress as applied to their respective groups, the student could not hope for any cut and dried solution for the present day ills of society. Regimentation open and subtle, as witnessed to-day was opposed to freedom of the individual. The student had got to oppose this regimentation that strangled the expression of the individual as reflected in life, art, religion and letters. In the recoil of the disappointed individual lay the national danger of the potential sort.

FREEDOM OF INDIVIDUAL.

The speaker urged that efforts should be made to minimise the chances of disappointment, and allow the individual to provide solutions where the freedom of the individual could be fully expressed without encroaching upon the economic interests of groups. In whatever way freedom might be defined—and there were many definitions—it could be reflected only if individualistic expression was not curtailed.

The speaker concluded by saying that the students should follow the four-fold precepts of the spirit of reconciliation, of tolerance, of individual challenge and of change. Only the time-spirit and the gradualness of change should be kept in the perspective.

A BIT OF ADVICE.

Mr. Chandavarkar in his closing remarks decried the tendency to theorize, in India especially, which was also a tendency among students that was to be discouraged It was thought, continued the speaker, that Nationalism had taken a deep root in India some years previously but the Communal Award and the other controversies now threatening disruption in the country acted as an eye-opener. And even the leaders were unable to surmount the communal outlook. The students of the universities could give a lesson and a lead at this juncture by banishing communalism from national life. Universities had this particular qualification, as they more or less possessed the international outlook. "The student must first realise his place in the nation and through the nation his place in the world," he concluded.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY

(From A Correspondent).

LYDERABAD, (Sind) Aug. 1.

The Lokamanya Tilak Anniversary day was celebrated in the "Sakhi Mira School" and "Shakti High School." At one of the meetings Tagore's "National Song" was sung. Among the speakers were some lady-teachers. Sadhu Vaswani who addressed both the meetings referred to Tilak as the "Beloved of the People."

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

(Continued from page 6.)

call of the Congress, to return a clear and definite verdict on the National Demand and National *Self-Determination for which the* Congress stands. The Indian National Congress is not only the greatest National political organisation, *which is founded on the* will and aspirations of the people of India, but it is also the emblem of the country's honour, and the symbol of the ultimate sovereignty of the people.

Goal Of The Congress.

Four years ago the Congress, after many years of constant efforts to reach an honourable agreement with the Government on constitutional issues finally declared that the goal of the country was 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) for no self-respecting country with the glorious history and ancient traditions which India legitimately prides herself upon could be contented with a position of mere subordination.

National Struggle.

This declaration was followed by a national struggle, which reached its culmination at Karachi, when Mahatma Gandhi was sent to the R.T.C. as the sole Plenipotentiary of the Congress to negotiate an honourable constitutional settlement. Subsequent events are a matter of history now.

(To Be Continued.)

Govt.'s Economic Policy Is Ruinous To India

Sir P. Thakurdas Condemns Gold Export, Silver Sales, Steel Bill And Ottawa Pact

"Doctor Shah was a man of great personal charm and had endeared him to the students. As an economist of promise, Doctor Shah made his mark quite early in life and we are to-day to mourn his loss and honour his memory," said Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Chairman of the Commerce Graduates' Association in inviting Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to perform the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Dr. Shah.

"It is in the fitness of things," Mr. Majumdar added, "that an economist and financier of the eminence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who has always a soft corner in his heart for Commerce graduates should unveil the portrait of Dr. Shah."

Glowing tributes were paid to late Dr. N. J. Shah, sometime professor of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economcs, while unveiling his portrait, by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, at the Commerce Graduates' Association, Bombay on Sunday.

Sir Purshottamdas said:—

"Persons of the stamp of late Dr. Shah who acquired promising insight into the burning problems of the country at the present moment, would have been particularly useful to work for those, who can guide the people of the country, when fundamentally wrong economic policies were beng deliberately persued—more to the interests of the people outside than the people of the country.

"The enormous drain of gold out of the country, when it is being hoarded by every other nation including Great Brtain, who advised India to part with her gold, would not have been tolerated in any other country for such a long period. Still India is being bled while by ruinous ecconmic policies such as Gold Export, Silver sales, and thus weakening the staying power and the vitality of the people and shaking for years to come the very economic fabric of the country.

Steel Industry Handicapped.

"No other country would have countenanced a tariff bill such as the Steel Industries Protection Bill—which whilst offering protection to the Industry on the one hand, simultaneously handicaps the industry by an imposition of excise duty only for the sake of making revenue to the Government.

"The Government must be in a very sad plight for it does not mind making money out of the very industry which it seeks to protect taxng in the form of excise duty—which is opposed to the very fundamentals of taxation particularly at this stage of the evolution of India's key industries like the Steel Industry.

"Ottawa pact is one other measure which has been deliberately enforced against the wishes of people and which is detrimental to the Indian interest.

A Bad Omen.

"This certainly was bad omen for the comng reforms—for which even according to the forecasts of the very experienced officials of the Finance Department of the Government of India is bound to founder on the rock of Finance."

Sir Purshottamdas felt that apart from what the political reforms that were in store for India, the responsibility of shaping the economic policy of the country can inspire no confidence in the minds of the people of the country at this rate. The enforcement of such unprecedented measures must lead to undoubted serious difficulties before long.

In conclusion Sir Purshottamdas urged that following the example of late Dr. Shah, the Commerce Graduates who are equipped with specialised knowledge, would take more interest in the vital economic problems before the country.—United Press.

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TILAK: THE PATRIOT MEAN WARRIOR

BY T. L. VASWANI.

Lokamanya Tilak I regard as India's greatest 'Swaraj'-builder, the strongest son of liberty in modern India. In an interview with a London paper he confessed that his own impulses were those of a scholar, a teacher of young men, but that he became a politician under the all-compelling necessity of the Indian situation. His books, Orion or Researches into the Antiquity of the Vedas' 'The Arctic Home of the Vedas, and the 'Gitarahasya,' indicate the depth of his scholarship. He was one of the founders of the Deccan Education Society. He was a Fellow of the University. When scholar and thinker becomes a man of action, what a power he brings with himself! And when Tilak became a man of action, he poured upon his work the power of a dynamic personality. He started the "Kesari"; every issue of this paper had the figures of defiant lions on each side! "Kesari" means lion; and Lokamanya Tilak was the lion-hearted leader of his people. With courage born of faith in freedom and India's destiny, he exposed, in the "Kesari" and the "Marahtha", the whole theory of the bureaucratic State. He travelled from village to village and carried to every place he visited the message of 'Swaraj.' A great lover of the poor, he met the peasant, the villager, the man in the street; he spoke to them in their sweet vernacular; he mixed with them; he looked into their needs; he stirred the villages of Maharashtra with the cry of Swaraj; he organised National Festivals in honour of Shivaji, the Builder of the Maharatta destiny. That eminent Indian patriot, Justice Ranade, set forth a reasoned vindication of Shivaji in his "Rise of the Mahratta Power." Ranade impeached the verdict of Grant Duff, the English historian of the Maharatta period; but Ranade's voice could not go far enough; and Anglo-Indians continued to damn Shivaji as a 'rebel' whose very name should be a by-word to every 'loyal Indian! Is it possible to drill a living nation into a 'loyalty' which is disloyal to the heroes of its history? Shivaji was the man abused in Indian schools and colleges. And Lokamanya Tilak asked his countrymen to think of the great hero in the face of the problems of modern India. Lokamanya Tilak organised National festivals in honour of Shivaji. A nation lives by memory of its heroes. But the bureaucracy was at war with hero-worship; and Lokamanya Tilak was denounred as preaching 'sedition.' His years were filled with persecutions, filled with sufferings; but he fought the battles of India's freedom with courage and faith. This "sipahi" of the Mother, this patriot-warrior battled to the last for truth and right. His victory is in the heroism of his struggle and the homage he has received from the people for over a generation.

STRIKE IN SPG. DEPT. OF SAYAJI MILLS

Protest Against Indirect Wage-cut

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 5.

Workers of the Spining Department of the Sayaji Mills numbering about 500 (including workers of day and night shifts) have struck work in protest against the indirect wage-cut, amounting to 25 per cent approximately. Their next grievance is regarding the treatment meted out to them by a head jobber.

The strike began on 1st of August but no signs of compromise are yet visible. Strong picketting is being carried on round the Mills. Mass meetings of strikers are held in the Camp Maidan and speeches are being delivered exhorting them to remain firm.

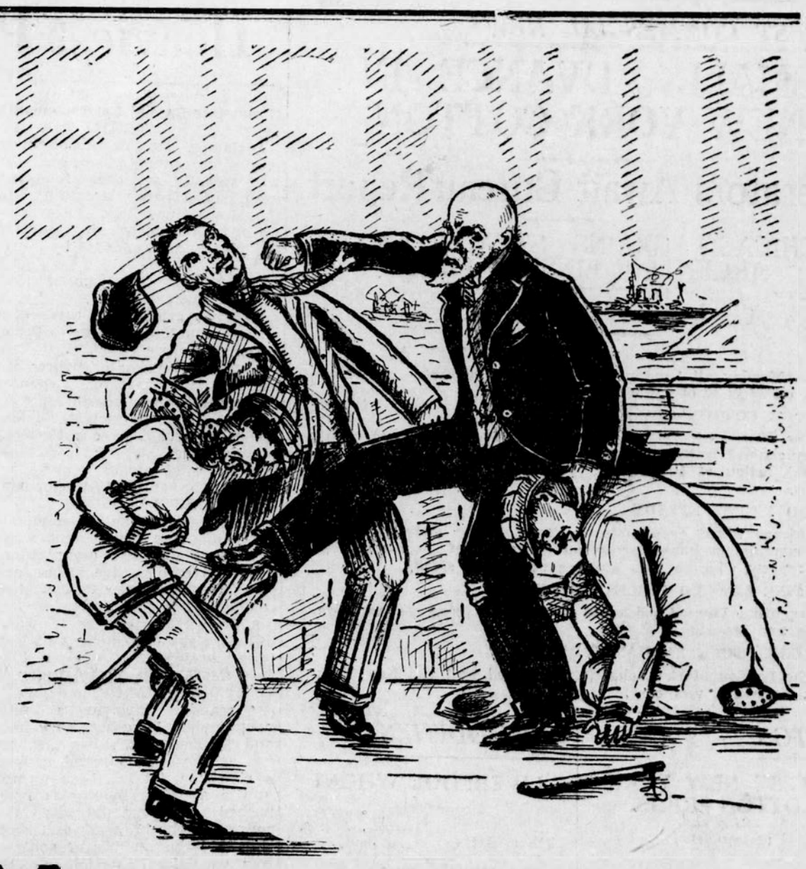
Com. Pangarker has gone to Vyara as he is to be prosecuted under S. 143 Cr. P. C. (Local) at Vyara for leaving the limits of Vyara. The came will be heard on 6th of Aug.

MUNICIPALITY AND HARIJANS

(Continued from page 6)

der the general control and supervision of White officials and Governors, with the education and upbringing of European children even of the lowest strata of society, why should Indian children be handed over to a non-official Christian Mission Society whose primary object and duties are not education and social uplift but proselytism and spread of Christian doctrines? This argument alone seems irrefutable, but lest some members might charge me with exciting religious sentiments and prejudice, I will not be content with this alone but in the next contribution, try and make out a strong case for the Indian social reformers on merits and efficiency and conclusively prove that the Municipality will get a better return for the vast amounts spent by entrusting this important work to them in preference of Y.M.C.A.; it is not a question of religious sentiment alone, but more of racial self-respect and self-pride.

(To Be Continued.)



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"Let States People Do What We Have Done In British India"

No Governing Power Gives Up Its Authority Unless Under Pressure, Says Mr. Patvardhan

(By A. V. Patvardhan)

If the people in Indian States be included in the Constituent Assembly, the formation of which is under contemplation by the Congress, on the same terms with the people in British India, they would obtain at one bound a right to self-determination and there would be no further need for them to prefer to the Congress the smaller demands that they are now making.

WANTED CONGRESS ASSURANCE

I therefore suggested that the leaders in the movement of the States' people ask for an assurance from the Congress that in the framing of the new constitution their voice shall count for as much as that of British Indians and that if such an assurance was forthcoming, they drop their present controversy with Mahatma Gandhi on such points as election and a declaration of rights. At the same time I ventured to express a doubt whether the Congress leaders had fully grasped the significance of their admitting (if they are willing to do so) the people of the States to a body which is to formulate a constitution for all India.

THIS INTELLECTUAL EXERCISE

The election manifesto of the Congress Parliamentary Board only confirms me in these doubts. The authors of the manifesto had clearly British India alone in mind when they wrote the paragraph concerning the Constituent Assembly, and if they are asked whether they intended at all to give the States' people a place on this body, they would be puzzled for an answer. The crucial question about the Constituent Assembly is how it is to get the power of making its decisions effective. To draw up a paper constitution is an easy enough affair. We drew up the Nehru constitution; it all came to naught. We are in no mood for that kind of intellectual exercise any more. The Parliamentary Party of the Congress too has no particular relish for constitution-mongering in the abstract. It says in the manifesto: "It is clear that the Congress must not frame any constitution only to be rejected by Government." The implication of this is that Congress can enter upon the task of constitution-making in all seriousness only when it gets an antecedent assurance or when it feels confident that the constitution which it will produce shall come into force automatically thereafter, without any resistance on the part of the powers-that-be. This condition will be fulfilled, as the manifesto recognises, either if the powers-that-be are beaten into submission as the result of a successful revolution or are brought to agree as a reaction to the pressure of public opinion. The Congress rejects the former method and declares its faith in the latter.

ALL-INDIA CONSTITUTION

The 'modus operandi' of the Congress in securing Government's consent which is essential to the convocation of a constituent assembly is simple enough. Get a thumping majority at the next election of the Legislative Assembly. The Congress will obviously have to fight against heavy odds in this election; if in spite of the narrow franchise and unsatisfactory constitution of the Assembly, the Congress will be able to carry a motion expressing the country's emphatic disapproval of the White Paper proposals, Government will be convinced, the manifesto observes of the imperative necessity to let the people themselves devise their own constitution. As to the feasibility of this simple-looking plan I do not wish to say a word on this occasion. I am concerned for the present only to point out that the Congress Parliamentary Party is only thinking of getting the Government of British India to concur in this project of the Constituent Assembly. But to be sure this is not enough when the Congress has for its object the drafting, not of a British Indian constitution, but of an All-India constitution.

"ASPECT THEY DID NOT TOUCH"

The concurrence of the States' Governments will have to be taken as well as the British Indian Government if the Constituent Assembly is to consist of the peoples in British and Indian India and to proceed to frame a constitution comprehending both. The election manifesto of the Congress Parliamentary Board does not as much as refer to this point. Does the Congress mean that the elected representatives of the British Indian people and the appointed agents of the Indian States' rulers will constitute the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of constitution-making? This aspect of the question, I am sure, never occurred to the Congress leaders; sub-consciously they were thinking all the time as if they had no other Government to deal with than the British Indian Government. But they cannot proceed one step without obtaining the consent of the Governments of Indian States. And here they have to deal not with one but with several mutually independent entities. Each one of them must for itself and itself alone permit its subjects to elect their representatives on the Constituent Assembly "on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as may be" if there is to be a parity in the mode of selection of the members of the two parts of the Constituent Assembly. I cannot believe that any reputable Congressman will be prepared to forswear the principle of democracy to such an extent as to agree to let the rulers of Indian States to appoint their own nominees to the Constituent Assembly, through which the right of self-determination is to be won for the people!

INCLUDING INDIAN INDIA

If the States' part of the Constituent Assembly is to consist of the States' people as the British Indian part is to consist of the British Indian people, what is the method which the Congress Parliamentary Party is going to adopt in securing the consent of the States' Governments to the plan of the Constituent Assembly? Does it assume that this consent will be given for the mere asking, without a show of moral force such as it intends to bring into play in British India? If so, I need hardly say that this assumption is wholly unfounded. No governing power gives up its authority unless made to, whether it be native or foreign. And no man in his senses would suppose that the Indian States, in none of which is there even as much popular government as in British India, will all of a sudden, when they find the Congress sweeping the polls in adjacent territory, become so friendly to democracy as to declare that they too will allow their people to say what kind of constitution they would like to live under.

ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

Some force will thus be needed in the Indian States too to bring Princes to comply with the Constituent Assembly plan. For British India the necessary force will be generated, in the opinion of the Congress, by the electoral campaign. This may or may not be effective, but the Congress at any rate has its own ideas on the subject. What does it propose to do in the States in order to create a similar force? Does it propose to do anything at all in this connexion? I am certain that at present the Congress leaders propose to do nothing, for they never thought of this. But will they do anything? Or will they also subscribe to the policy of non-interference enunciated by the Mahatma and say: "We ourselves are unable, from the constitutional point of view, to move in the matter. Let the States' people do in the States what we have done in British India, perhaps on different lines, and get their Governments to agree to the Constituent Assembly." And if the States' people confess their impotence in the matter or are in fact impotent? Will the Congress abandon the plan of the Constituent Assembly altogether? Or will it go on with it in the restricted sphere of British India alone? Then, obviously, it will have to drop the federal plan.

ASSURANCE NEEDED

I only wish to bring this matter to the attention of the Congress leaders because it appears to me that they have completely lost sight of it. In the meantime will they at least assure the States' people that the Constituent Assembly will proceed to frame a federal constitution only when it receives the co-operation of the States' people on the same footing as British Indians?

LATEST COMMESCIAL NEWS

SMALL ADVANCE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Operators Await Bureau Report

CHICAGO GRAINS STEADY AND ARGENTINE LINSEED FIRM

All London Markets Closed

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

On Monday all London and Liverpool markets remained closed on account of a holiday.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

The New York cotton market was very quiet on account of the general waiting attitude adopted by operators pending the publication of the Bureau Report. Price fluctuations were narrow.

CHICAGO WHEAT STEADY.

Chicago wheat opened steady. Trading was more active on good commission house buying on account of unfavourable crop reports. Chicago oats and rye also ruled steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED PRICES ADVANCE.

Argentine Linseed prices advanced on good speculative buying and covering.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE EASY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed and the New York Stock Exchange was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	.....	13.05
To-day's opening	.....	13.07
Difference	.....	+.02
To-day's closing	.....	13.08
Difference	.....	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	..... Rs.	220-12
April-May	..... Rs.	228-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 6.

The market was very quiet to-day owing to the absence of any important buying and general waiting attitude adopted by operators pending the publication of the bureau report. Movements were very narrow and unimportant and trading lacked stimulus as a result of which prices fluctuated either way without much side.

Business in October opened at 13.07 i.e. 2 points higher. The market showed a fairly good activity early on speculative buying and covering but subsequently prices gave way slightly on some prebureau liquidation with October gradually sliding back to 13.05. At this stage the market became comparatively quiet and featureless and hardly any important transaction changed hands due to general apathy prevailing.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 6.

10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton market opened 2 points up and after declining by about points recovered by a few points so Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 228-8 and Rs. 227-8. At 10 p.m. the rate was Rs. 228-8 with New York futures 3 points up.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.08 with a rise of 3 points.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 6.

Previous closing	.....	5.04 1/4
To-day's opening	.....	5.04 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.04 3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 6.

The Exchanges were closed to-day.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 58/8, 58/9 and 58/10 trading was very quiet early in the session owing to holiday abroad but subsequently prices eased under liquidation and scattered selling and closed steady at Rs. 58/4, 58/5 and 58/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/5/6, 34/5/9 and 34/6/3. The market was very quiet owing to holiday abroad and prices remained practically unchanged throughout the session and closed steady at Rs. 34/5/6, 34/5/9 and 34/6/3.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 6th day of August 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY. VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	Apr-May 1934-35	July-Aug. 1934
10-30	Rs. 228/8	224/8
12-30	Rs. 228/8	224/8
1-30	Rs. 228/8	224/8
4-30	Settlement	...
5-30	Rs. 228/12	224/8
	Apr-May	July-Aug.
Highest	Rs. 229	225
Lowest	Rs. 228/4	224/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

The market was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.04 1/4 and December 1.07. Trading was more active on good commission house buying influenced by unfavourable crop reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 6.

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 47 1/8 and December at 48 1/2. The market displayed a fairly good activity on good speculative demand and some foreign enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Beunos Aires, Aug. 6.

Argentine linseed opened steady with September at 14.96 and advanced on good speculative buying and covering.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 6.

All London and Liverpool markets were closed to-day.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 6.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 6.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 27 1/8) dol 26 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 5/8) dol 11

U S Steel Common (dol 34 1/2) dol 33 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/4 ex div) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES VERY FIRM

Coals And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Jute shares ruled very firm with good business resulting. Coals were steady. Teas kept steady. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations.—

Government Securities.—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/4; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/5; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/8 small odd lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/14; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/10; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 104/7.

Bank.—Imperial conty 351.

Railways.—Howrah Amta Light 91 small lot; Sara Serajgunj 95/4; Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur 131/8.

Cotton.—Dunbar ordy 125 small lot; Kesoram ordy 3/14.

Coals.—Bengal 241/8; Burrakur 13/7; Equitable 22/4 small lot; North Damuda 3/8.

Jutes.—Anglo India 382 small lot; Auckland 221; Alexandra pref 123; Bally 17/8; Barnagore 153; Belvedere 370 small lot; Birla pref 109 small lot; Champdany 152; Clive ordy 30/2; Delta 360; Empire 37; Fort Gloster 530; Fort William 263 small lots; Gourepore 495; Howrah 52/2; India 319; Kamarhatty 546; Kanknarrah 378; Kinnison 648/8 small lot; National 24/2; New Central 365; Nuddea 35/8; Orient 214/8 small lot; Presidency 6/1; Reliance 76 small lot; Standard 341; Union 457/8.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy Tin 4/7; Frank Ross 3/5; Bengal Telephone old issue 16/6; Benares Electric 13/2; Jubbulpore Electric 11/10; Bengal Iron 3/15; Burn and Co., 6 per cent pref 110; Indian Iron and Steel 6/8; Kumardhubi Engineering ord 2/14; R. I. Corporation pref 135; Calcutta Tramways ordy 17; Titaghur paper ordy 17/12 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 61; Calcutta landing and shipping 11/2; India General Navigation ordy 86.

Sugar.—Balrampur 15/10; New Savan 12/14 small lot; Samastipore 9/8.

Teas.—Hasimara 44/10; Hantapara 462/8; Hagaisurree 750; Rutema 12/12; Tezpore pref. 11/14.

Debentures.—6 per cent 1925/55 Calcutta Municipal debs. 123/4.

Rubber Shares.—Brunei United point 90 cts.; Kempas 3 point 20 cts. Kundong 3 point 07 1/2 cts.; Sepang Valley 3 points 50 cts.—A. P.

RATES.

Superfine 230
Fine 227
Fully Good 225
Good 223.

Tenders for July-Aug Vaida were issued for 1420 bales to-day. Total tenders for 12370 bales have been issued upto date. Survey for 380 bales was held to-day.

Heaviest Purchase Of Arms From U. S.

Plea For Abolishing Washington Treaty

Japan's "Grouse" Against U. S And Britain Over Arms Equality Question

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TOKYO, July 4.

A class of Moscow school-children, whose average age was 10, was recently set the following examination paper, according to the Moscow newspaper "Pravda."

1. Which branches of industry are particularly affected by crisis?
2. What are the consequences of a commercial crisis?
3. What evidence is there of a critical situation existing between various countries?
4. What statistics or figures are there to show that our country has become an industrial one?
5. Why is there such a catastrophic decrease in our livestock resources?
6. By what means can we ascertain the cultural development in the U.S.S.R.?
7. Why does the Communist Party and the government sanction trade in other organisations than the co-operative stores, and why has trade been developed at commercial prices?
8. In what way does transport influence the development of reciprocal trade?

COMMANDER IN BRIBERY CHARGE.

A scandal involving a navy commander, 15 other navy men and 50 contractors has broken out at the Sasebo naval arsenal. A court-martial has been formed, and a vigorous inquiry is being pushed. The scandal was discovered early in April and since then a large number of contractors supplying material to the arsenal have been summoned for questioning.

The navy principals in the case are said to be the commander and an engineer, the name of the former being withheld and the name of the engineer being given only as Inobushi. The inquiry started when it was learned the two had been elaborately bribed and otherwise entertained by contractors, and that they cancelled contracts with other supply men who refused to bribe them.

HEAVIEST PURCHASER OF ARMS.

Reports show that in April, Japan was America's heaviest purchaser of arms and munitions, with China second and Bolivia third. Total shipments to Japan were dols. 7,999,258 to China dols. 1,064,801 and to Bolivia dols. 310,165. Exports to Bolivia have ceased due to the embargo authorized by Congress Paraguay, for some reason not explained, discontinued purchases before the embargo went into effect.

NOVEL USE OF RADIO.

Tests in the use of wireless telephones to direct the switching and making up of trains were conducted with satisfactory success in the yards of the Government Railways. Apparatus used in the test was designed by Professor Shintaro Uda of the Tohoku Imperial University. Sets were installed in the cab of the locomotives, the aerial being installed on the tender.

The first test was conducted with a locomotive equipped with a receiving set, moving at a distance of about five-eighths of a mile from the yard office. Proceeding at fair speed, the engineer plainly heard instructions from the yard office, which in turn received the engineer's responses. It was noted that reception was clear even under bridges and high-powered lines.

The second test was conducted over a distance twice that of the first. Some static was noted.

"WARNING TO BUDDHISTS."

Under the above headline, the "Nichi Nichi," most leading paper of Tokyo writes:—

"When we realise that in India, where Sakya was born, or in China, through which the primitive Buddhism came to this country, Buddhists are markedly inactive, that Japan, where this teaching was transplanted, stands as the leading Buddhist nation in the world, and stands as host at the coming conference; when we realize further that fact that among our Buddhists we have found the ability to extend the efforts for spiritual uplift of the masses to an international scale, we are impressively convinced that the power of religion never wanes.

The apparent rise or decline of the influence of a religion according to countries is dependent upon differences in the conviction and power of living. In our religious circles we have noted the presence of ugly incidents that would make laymen disgusted on the one hand, and we observe demonstrations of significant activity on the other. This will indeed serve as a warning bell to general Buddhist circles, long slumbering in lethargy.

It is highly desirable for the Japanese Buddhists to approach the world, of course. However, the demand for spiritual relief is more intense at home than abroad. The fact that our thought has been facing for the past two or three years a great turning point may account for the need of relief. That the lectures on Buddhism that have been broadcast by radio for some days have evoked a most enthusiastic reception throughout the country may be cited as a case in point.

The people to-day have not discarded their belief in religion but, more than that, they are feeling a more acute need of being saved by it. We cannot help nothing this situation as a most gratifying tendency.

TO END TRIPLE CONTROL.

Army authorities are busily engaged in preliminary plans for the establishment in Manchukuo of a Japanese governmental bureau of control which will supplant the present "triple-post system" represented by the simultaneous holding by one man of the offices of Governor-General of the Kwantung Leased Territory, Commander of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Changchun. The establishment of the control organ was considered essential in establisment of a permanent policy toward Manchukuo, which in turn is a cardinal part of the general Japanese defense plan.

The army authorities, hold that aid extended by Japan caused Manchukuo to make remarkable progress, and many nations are now interested in investments there. El Salvador recently recognised Manchukuo, and a degree of recognition by China is seen in the resent settlement of the railway problem, providing connection between Mukden and North China points. Projects have been set in motion for the development of Manchukuo resources.

Thus it is held that all factors points to the need of finding a permanent system to replace the triple-control system now in effect. The Kwantung Army therefore proposes an office with authority higher even than the triple-system, a "bureau of Manchukuo," for instance which would be presided over by a military commander who, assisted by political and economic staffs, would prepare for the completion of the Japan-Manchukuo economic bloc in collaboration with the bureau of enterprises of the Manchukuo Government.

It is held that the principle of allowing Japanese capital full sway cannot be realized by means other than the organization of the Japan-Manchukuo bloc, and all State enterprises and semi-governmental undertakings must be founded with that idea in view. To achieve the economic bloc, the new control organ is necessary, so that all elements may be centralized.

PATIENCE FOR KOREA.

That Korea needs patience is the advice of the "Nichi Nichi", Commenting on the new phase in the Korean Independence movement the paper says:—

The Korean Independence movement is now turning into a movement for organising an Oriental League with Japan as its centre. The Japanese military authorities on the other hand have decided to extend pre-conscriptional training to Korean school students. This is satisfactory, but it must be remembered that patience alone is to solve these two problems.

BATTLE OF WHISKY.

Japan is making a strong bid to obtain her share in the Scotch whisky export trade.

Rapid is the advance of the Japanese in this branch of trade, hitherto regarded as one of Scotland's chief industries.

Japan has been successfully experimenting for the last 10 years until a whisky has been distilled equalling the product of Scotland both in maturity and flavour. At first she imported expert whisky distillers from Scotland who have passed on their knowledge to the Japanese who are now producing large quantities of this liquor.

As a result of this, Japan is now able to supply the domestic market and her dependencies in the Far East. In addition she is now making a bid to capture Scotland's export trade to the British possessions in that part of the world, and at the same time visualising an increase in her exports of this product to the United States.

The Japanese liquor differs very little from that distilled in Scotland. The Japanese are now planting their own cereal and have no difficulty in finding water suitable to their needs. Most of the whisky they are now exporting has matured for the necessary period. I know for a fact that 30,000 cases of the Japanese product have crossed the Pacific since America ended prohibition.

FROM JAPAN TO JOHN BULL

Following "Tit Bits" in a Japanese paper show the trend of Anglo-Japanese politics. The paper in its editorial columns says: We are out for arms equality, but not for the largest navy in the world.....What John Bull is trying to thrust upon us is not trade quota but trade handicap.....When it comes to protecting sea lanes, don't forget that the sun never sets on the merchant ships flying the Rising Sun (Flag of Japan). .....We want a navy for national defence, not for trumping at any conference..... One advantage of resigning together is that all may make the come back together..... An international parley is worse than a debating contest because a better argument doesn't necessarily mean victory.

TO UNCLE SAM

We can hardly expect an American admiral to say that Japan ought to be given a bigger ratio. What we demand is security based on our own judgment and not on somebody else's say-so. The Pacific ought to be large enough for two parity navies to move without bumping into each other. Why all the fuss on the part of Uncle Sam when he has been safe for the last 20 years without actually having the 5-3 advantage? The existing naval pacts expire in 1936 whether a conference is held next year or not. This is more justification to build warships for security than for the N.R.A. Just because we are not willing to be handcuffed, it does not mean that we are not willing to agree with another nation. Uncle Sam may want us to wait until he finishes eating the naval treaty pie in 1940, but what is going to offer us to eat in the meanwhile?

We don't care how many times the U.S. Navay uses the Panama canal as long as it stays on the other side of the Pacific.

EASY TO EVADE

"The Quota System is fairly easy to evade" says an American paper published in Japan commenting on the British Quota System. In the course of a lengthy editorial, the paper says:

Although the British action can be justified on grounds of expediency, it is not a particularly creditable piece of work. Moreover, its actual implementation has not been all plain sailing, as has been evident from the debates in the various colonial legislatures. Finally, an estimate of the relief that it will bring to British textilers—this is put by competent observers at an increased sale of some 2,000,000 yards, as far as cotton is concerned—has led even British critics to wonder whether the system was worth the trouble it might will have caused.

But this brings us face to face with the curious fact that in reality it has caused very little trouble at all. Each time a colonial legislature has passed the quota law, the Japanese press has noted the fact and pointed out the local resistance. But there has been no concerted campaign, such as might easily have been made, designed to prove that the British were exploiting subject population by depriving them of cheap goods in order to promote purely British interests. This can only be because the industrialists have not thought it worth their while to prompt such a campaign, and this would seem to suggest that the quotas have not hit them so hard as they first feared. This is perhaps because the system is fairly easy to evade. But, however this may be, there is the unquestioned fact that the May exports from Japan of cotton piece-goods, for example, were the highest for the year in spite of the quotas, amounting to 265,623,000 yards valued at yen 498,000.

INTERNATIONAL HALL

Construction of a hall having all facilities for educating visiting foreigners in the Japanese ways of appreciating things and acquainting them with the Japanese modes of life is now being planned by the International Friendship Society for Women and Children. Its estimated cost is about yen 200,000, the size to be chosen either in Tokyo or Yokohama.

The hall which the society proproposes to name the International Hall or the Kokusai Kaikan, will be furnished with the typical Japanese parlors, dining and living rooms, where the Japanese every day life may be displayed.

Special moving pictures, showing the Japanese home life, dances, tea ceremony, sports, historic buildings, parks, spa, and other modern aspects of Japanese mode of living will be made by the society to be shown at the hall.

Special instructors will be engaged to teach visiting foreigners Japanese etiquette, tea ceremony, flower arrangement, and picture drawing so that they may be well "Japanised" in a day or two after their arrival in Japan, and that their definitions of Japan may be extended beyond Sakura, Fujiyama, Geisha Girl, and Ricksha.

"ABOLISH WASHINGTON TREATY

An unprecedented petition calling for abolition of the Washington Naval Treaty, armament equality and the setting up of a strong Cabinet pressing the full confidence of the nation has been received by the high naval command in Tokyo from the entire commanding staff of the Combined Fleet which at present is in manoeuvers off Kyushu. The petition, expressing the fear of navy men that Japan may be placed at disadvantage in coming international negotiations, was addressed to Fleet Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Chief of the Navy General Staff; Navy Minister Mineo Osumi and Admiral Hiraharu Kato, navy senior member of the Supreme Military Council.

The text of the petition is withheld by the naval authorities until a decision is reached as to the manner of dealing with it.

The Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office issued orders on Sunday forbidding gatherings of young army officers to discuss political questions.

5 LAKH REWARD ON INDIAN

A reward of 5 lakhs yen has been announced here, for definite information about Mr. Hotchand, Saulat Ram Raswani, an Indian missing from Yokohama since the last earthquake.

OSMAN CHAMADIA

Death Of Well-known Merchant

(From A Correspondent.)

DHORAJI, Aug. 6.

Death has occurred in Dhoraji of Haji Ghakur Haji Osman Chamadia, a rich and well-known merchant of Dhoraji who died of heartfailure last evening. He had extensive business in Ceylon and Burma. He was very influential in the groundnut business of Dhoraji and was a philanthropist.

His kind presence will we missed by the merchants and the people of Dhoraji deeply regret his premature death.

Crowds of citizens called on the members of Mr. Chamadia's family to offer their condolences to them. The Merchants' Association and the Merchants' Corporation suspended business for 2 days. The Nandkunvar Zanana Hospital Managing Committee and the staff paid tributes to the departed

(Continued from Col. 7.)

the charge that Government officials promoted communal riots. As one who had had a great deal to do with communal differences, and has seen riots on more than one occasion, he stated that it was a fantastic and unfounded charge.

NEOGY'S REPLY

Mr. Neogy asked Sir H. D. Craik to obtain from the Bengal Government and read the statements of the officer of Government (Mr. Nelson) in his report on the Chittagong Riots, all in the name of carrying out searches.

Sir H. D. Craik finally appealed to the House to vote for the Bill, as otherwise there would be suspense and uncertainty regarding the arrangements for detenus.

The House divided and passed the Bill by 54 votes against 34.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

BENGAL LAW PASSED BY ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

that charge really applied according to official publications to terrorist prisoners and not to detenus.

Mr. S. C. Mitra complained that the detenus were were not being given facilities even for relatives interviewing them, and read a number of letters on the subject from relatves. He said that the House had heard so much about tested and untested steel recently. In the case of detenus, they were neither tested nor untested materil and the material against them were really fabricated. (Laughter and applause).

The House then rose for lunch.

Mr. Mitra continuing referred to the Communal riots at Dacca in which a responsible official brought false charges against Hindus, and yet the action of the official concerned was shielded. By the present Bill, even the little sense (?of appreciation) of British justice which Indians had would be gone and the future generation would hold those Government officials who were responsible for such a Bill, and therefore, for fostering of terrorism in Bengal as being public enemies of the State.

Mr. Bagatram Puri recording a protest against the Bill asked why Government did not wait to bring this bill before the Assembly next January. Where was the hurry for it.

Sir N N Sircar: "Because you may not be there (laughter)".

Mr. Puri: "You may not be there, either" (loud laughter).

NO NEED FOR PERMANENT LEASE

Mr. Puri contended that Terrorism or Anarchism was but a passing phase and not a permanent feature of Bengal life, and so, such legislation should not be given a permanent lease of life on the statute book. It was opposed to all rules of justice.

Mr. Harbansingh Brar supported the Bill as prevention was better than cure.

Mr. B. Das protested against a member of the Nationalist Party (Mr. Harbans Singh) supporting such a measure. He attributed terrorists phase to acute unemployment in Bengal as well as to the terrorising methods of Government which incarcerated Gandhiji on return from the Round Table Conference. In fact terrorism would not have revived itself, but for Government imprisoning him. Yet there was Mr. Anklesaria in the Assembly who had the audacity to describe Gandhiji as the apostle of all subversive movements in India. No Parsee would subscribe to this view of Mr. Anklesaria who was evidently trying to hobnob with Sanatanists of Gujarat for his election to the Assembly.

INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar on behalf of the Independents informed the House that his party would vote against the Bill as Government was not prepared to limit the life of the Bill to three years.

CRAIK'S DEFENCE

The Home Member replying to the debate said that the decision of Government to make the power permanent did not mean that the Act would necessarily remain on the Statute book for ever. It was merely meant that so long as the terrorist danger was an imminent one, this very valuable weapon would be available to be used. When the movement was finally brought under control, there was no reason why this Act should not be repealed. It was only permanent in the sense that Government wanted it to be continually available, so long as the danger for which the Act was required was present.

Sir H. D. Craik assured Dr. Ziauddin that the Bengal Government were giving anxious consideration to the question as to how far the system of education was helping the recruitment of terrorists. Sir H. D. Craik said that by this law Government did not hope finally to crush the movement. The causes were deeper than that and social and economic factors would require careful examination, but it should not be beyond the wit of man to devise some escape from these difficulties. The purpose of establishing the Deoli Camp was really to put detenus in an inaccessible place. Government had made elaborate rules regulating the condition of life of detenus.

Mr. S. C. Mitra, Champion of the detenus, had made a statement from interested parties, but Sir H. D. Craik assured the House that he would see that no abuses occurred and would pay a personal visit to the Deoli Camp as soon as possible. (Applause). He further assured then that there was no hunger-strike at Deoli.

Proceeding, Sir H. D. Craik characterised as wicked and malicious

(Continued in Col. 6)

NEW YORK COTTON

Unfavourable Western Belt Forecast

FOREIGN BUYING

PRICES IMPROVE IN ABSENCE OF SELLING

Bombay, August 6.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by unfavourable Western Belt forecast and covering by shorts. Domestic trade conditions and foreign political situation is checking enterprise and fears of large Bureau report is discouraging buyers. George Asloan has resigned the presidency of the Cotton Textile Institute and the Chairmanship of the Cotton Textile Code Authority. Operators are anxiously awaiting President Roosevelt's return from his holiday this week and it is hoped that he will disclose further stimulating administrative policy.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 12.99. There was scattered pre-Bureau long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 3 points from the opening level and October delivery reached the lowest level of the day 12.96.

FOREIGN BUYING

Later on there was a marked absence of any selling on unfavourable weather forecast and under foreign buying prices improved 10 points from the lowest level. There was scattered short covering and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 13.15c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady on Saturday and closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 13.02c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

Early in the week prices advanced sharply on unfavourable weather and crop news but subsequently reacted on realising and liquidation owing to nervousness over the European situation, together with the uncertainty as to whether the low private crop estimates would be confirmed, as well as fears that the crop situation was being over discounted. Later in the week business tapered off sharply with the trade inclined to even-up commitments pending the Bureau report.

It is reported that the Gulf storm has damaged cotton considerably in South Texas, otherwise it has benefitted the crop there, while North Texas, Oklahoma and portions of Arkansas are still drought-ridden.

According to the latest Washington advices, the Bankhead provision will be enforced even if the crop falls below the quota but plans are under way to permit growers producing less than individual quotas to see excess tax exemption certificates to growers whose production is exceeding the allowments. Meanwhile delay in issuance of tax certificates is holding up the early movement of cotton in the South-west.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

It is reported that in Wall Street to-day many holders were reluctant to sell owing to expectations that the President on his return to Whitehouse will do something to give new life to the stagnanto markets. Business was again very slow and the trend of prices generally lower.

The Stock Exchange was very dull and though there were a few soft-spo's which appeared to be largely offset by the firmness elsewhere, final levels were slightly down.

Liquidation by nervousness of longs who feared that the Bureau might not confirm the low private crop estimates was chiefly responsible for the fall of 60 cents per bale on the cotton market. The textile market was inactive, though Government asked offers of approximately 70,000,000 yards sheetings for relief purposes.

Liberal profit-taking on the Chicago Market disclosed the absence of outside buying interest and wheat declined fractionally.

There were fewer American failures last month, according to Dunbradstreet which places July figures at 912 against 1,033 in June.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 13.06 plus 09 (11-45 a.m.)

Lowest 12.96 —01 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

Liquidation about over. Crop prospects in Texas and Oklahoma declining rapidly. No relief from drought forecast. To-day's buying mostly for abroad. Trading market. Prefer buying on declines only.

Messrs Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Cannot make estimate under 9 1/2 and on this figure do not think market advance, therefore would liquidate all longs before Bureau.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:

9-19 a.m.: Excessive heat continues entire belt. Light rains in Little Rock District (Arkansas).

Forecast: Eastern belt generally fair; all balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

5-47 p.m.: Covering on absence of rains in West.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 6

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton market opened at Rs. 228-8 for Broach A-M delivery and improved annas four to Rs. 228-12 on scattered buying. At this level there was some unloading by professional operator and prices declined to Rs. 228-2. Later on the market was quiet but steady.

Later on there was improved demand and prices advanced to Rs. 22 9/4. At this level there was some realising and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	220	12 0
Broach A/M	228	4 0
Oomra D/J	199	0 0
Central Provinces	108	115,410
Bengal D/J.	143	4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	... 141	137	134		129
Panjab	... 141	137	134		129
Rajputana	... 141	137	134		129
Oomra No. 3	204 201	199	195		...
C. P. No. 1	216 213	211	207		...
C. P. No. 2	209 206	204	200		...
Broach No. 2	... 229	226	224		222
Punjab-Ame.	... 236	233	231		229
Surat	... 289	286	283		280
Rajpipla	... 287	284	281		278
Navsari	... 291	288	285		282

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

100 Moon Mill Panjab American 234
157 Narshi Nagshi Akola Old 6 off
26 Anandilal Poddar Bhilwara 164
112 G G kesha and Co. Mahu 199
61 G G Kesha and Co., Mandleshwar 218 1/2
68 Satya Mill Kapadwanj 215 7/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Bengal Superfine	152/56
Bengal Fine	144/46
Bengal F.G.	139/41
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144/46
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	139/41
Wardha-Hingt	212/14
Nagpur Savner	212/14
Pundhurna	203/205
Yeotmal	202/204
Arvi	200/202
Ellichpur	200/202
Amraoti-Berar	197/198
Khangaon	197/198
Mulkapur	193/95
Khandesh	190/92
Jalna/Sailu	193/95
Burwah Sanavad	202/204
Broach Fine	225/28
Punjab/American	231/36
Punjab/American mix	223/28
Cambodia	281/86
Miraj/Sangli	221/26
Compta Good	226/31
Bagalkot	201/206
Kampala	363
Busoga	361
Jinja	357
Manza	351

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	4-8-34	This year.
Khandesh	52	282,072
Central India	65	227,544
Barsi and Nagar	50	178,354
Hyderabad-Gaorani	105	50,550
Berar	...	458,853
Central Provinces	1/8	115,410
Total Oomras	380	1,312,783
Dholera	...	145,684
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	138	59,754
Sind-Punjab	202	184,319
Broach	...	331,219
Coompta & Dharwar	611	77,294
Westerns-Northerns	392	54,107
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,027	40,289
Persian	...	1,774
American	...	26,384
Egyptian & African	206	177,060
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	2,956	2,420,354

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	4-8-34	This year.
Europe	1,515	376,416
Japan & China	5,100	1,057,204
Coast Ports	175	20,588
Up-country by Rail	..	122,064
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	20,390
Total	6,790	1,596,612

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Broach J/A opening 218 1/4; highest 219; lowest 218 1/4; close 218 3/4

Broach A/M 1935 opening 226; highest 226 1/2; lowest 225 3/4; close 226 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 196 1/2, highest 197 1/4; lowest 196 1/2; close 197 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 143 1/2; highest 144 1/4; lowest 143 1/2; close 144 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 28 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 10

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCE

Bombay-New York: Broach A/M 1935 228 New York May 13.37 Rs. 66 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/4.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 3rd August 5,267 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,417,398 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,485,328 bales

Decrease 77,930 bales

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, August 6

B C RATE—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS—

Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-March
Selling T T 1/6 April-July
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Aug-December
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-January
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 February

NEW YORK B C RATE—

T T 267
Banks selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 262 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 55 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 55 1/2

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 101

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 91 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 95

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.04 1/4 4th instant
Shanghai/London closed 6th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 6th instant
Java/London 7.40 4th instant
London/Paris 76.28 4th instant
London/Belgium 21.44 4th instant
London/Switzerland 15.41 1/2 4th instant
London/Italy 58.65 4th instant
London/Berlin 12.94 4th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 4th instant
London/New York 5.04 5/16 4th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.43 3/4 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm.
Gold £6-18-1 1/2 3rd instant £6-18-0 1/2 4th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 3rd instant 20 11/16 4th instant
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 3rd instant 20 13/16 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 47 1/4 3rd instant 47.00 4th instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 3rd instant 13/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 3rd instant; 1 per cent 4th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY—

Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 6

Ready Java	13 15 0
S S Arabia	4 0 9
S S Himalaya	4 1 3
S S Nawab	4 1 6
S S Ranee	4 0 9
July shipment	4 1 0
Aug-Sept shipment	4 0 6
Oct-Dec shipment	4 0 6

COTTON TEJI-MUNDI

Bombay, Aug 6

Broach A/M	28 8 0
Teji on Rs. 250	6 8 0
Teji on Rs. 275	3 4 0
Mandi on Rs. 200	4 0 0
Mandi on Rs. 190	3 4 0
Monthly Aug. 21	10 8 0
Teji or Mandi either side Rs. 10 difference	2 0 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 4

October 72 3/4 plus 1 5/8d
December 75 plus 1 5/8d
March 77 1 5/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 4

September 1.04 3/8 plus 1 5/8c
December 1.06 5/8 plus 1 7/8c
May 1.08 7/8 plus 1 7/8c

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Both linseed and wheat markets were active on buying by operators and offices. There was good enquiry for January wheat while Linseed firmed up on Calcutta buying. Later on there was some profit-taking and the market closed as under:—

Linseed Sept.	7 3 9
Linseed May	6 15 0
Wheat Sept.	4 1 9
Wheat Jan.	4 6 9
Wheat May	4 8 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 4-8-34	34000	45000
Receipts Yesterday 4-8-34	10000	12000
Exports to date 4-8-34	27000	110000
Stock at Ports 3-8-34	2408000	2996000
Stock Interior Towns 3-8-34	1134000	1178000
Stock Liverpool 3-8-34	956000	825000
Visible Supply 3-8-34	5293000	6476000
Quantity in Sight 3-8-34	29000	61000
Quantity out of Sight 3-8-34	22000	52000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 26/3; Highest Rs. 26/7; Closing Rs. 26/6/6.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 27; Highest Rs. 27/3/6; Lowest Rs. 26/15; Closing Rs. 27/3.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 17/12; Highest Rs. 18; Closing Rs. 17/13.

Groundnut seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 23/14; Highest Rs. 24/13; Closing Rs. 24/8.

Groundnut seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 27/7; Highest Rs. 28; Closing Rs. 27/11.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer Power and Light Com	5
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	13 1/2
Amer Forn Power Com	5
Amer Forn Power Gold D	50
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	17
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 del Pfd	39
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	45
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel and Tel	108
Western Union Teig	33 5/8
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	19 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	14
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	22
Union Pacific R R	97
Great North Pfd	14
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	24
Distillers Seagram	12
Amr Tobacco B	75
Dupont de Nemours	85
Canadian Pacific	13
Budd Mfg	5
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	33 7/8
American Smelting	33
Noranda Mines	42
Int Nickel of Canada	23 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/4
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	25
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21
General Motors	26 5/8
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N J	43
Philips Petrol	15
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 7/8
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg	12
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	23
Sun Life of Canada	360
Celanese Corp of Amr	20
General Foods	30
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	10
Amr Locomotive	18
Alaska	21

Market irregular with downward tendency.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 4

July	14.65 plus 25
August	1477 plus 23
September	14.92 plus 26

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept to 2nd Aug 24 12,131 bales

Same time last year 24,86,408 bales

Exports from 1st Sept to 2nd Aug:—

United Kingdom 1933-34 64,487 1932-33 62,188 bales

Continent 1933-34 3,11,529 1932-33 3,32,186 bales

China 1933-34 1,55,345 1932-33 1,23,200 bales

Japan 1933-34 9,01,859 1932-33 10,55,988 bales.

Coast Ports 1933-34 20,538 1932-33 26,541 bales

Total 1933-34 14,54,158 1932-33 16,00,385 bales

1932-33:—

Total Exports by rail from 1st Sept to 2nd Aug 1934 1,22,064 bales

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept to 2nd August 1934 5,81,100 bales

Same period last year 6,39,952 bales

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd Aug 1934 9,46,921 bales

Same time last year 8,05,847 bales.

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept to 19th July 1934 16,36,206 bales

Same period last year 10,25,186 bales

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept to 12th July 1934 14,20,377 bales

Same time last year 8,99,800 bales.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

	Bales.
Khandesh	52
Central India	65
Barsi-Nugger	50
Hyderabad-Gaorani	105
Central Provinces	108
Rajputana	138
Sind-Punjab	202
Compta-Dharwar	611
Western-Northerns	392
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,027
Egyptians	92
East Africans	114
Total Cotton	2,956 cwts.
Wheat	3,358
Linseed	602
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,842
Gingellyseed	425
Poppyseed	134
Groundnuts	3,535
Castorseed	223
Rice	48,704
Gram	729
Barley	199
	Tons.
Coal	400

A man, who has been wanted by the Rewa State Police on a charge of murder and who could not be traced for the last eleven years, is reported to have been arrested by the C. P. Police in a town of the C. P.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Buying In Mill Shares

CONSTRUCTION SHARES FIRM

Bombay, August 6.

The local Share Bazar was again open to-day for one hour only on account of "Valan" and during this small session the market was very steady with a fair amount of business.

There was steady buying in Mill shares and with a good enquiry Tata Construction shares looked up. Hydro shares also displayed good undertone with some bull support Tata Steel shares were very steady on continued enquiry. Cement shares also fared well but Burma shares were quiet.

The general feeling is in favour of improvement in prices and in the absence of any important selling prices are steadily going up. Bellapur Sugar shares were quiet to-day.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, August 6.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	753	2
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	265	0
100 Central India	228	12
100 Colaba	103	2
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	340	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	90	10
100 Gokak	147	8
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	115	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	12
100 Kohinoor	153	12
250 Laxmi	707	8
100 Madhowji	9	12
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1225	0
250 Model	56	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	136	14
100 Osmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	280	0
25 Sassoon Silk	43	12
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	81	14
100 Swadeshi	173	12
100 Swan	48	12
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	96	12
25-50 Central	29	8
500 Imp. F. Paid	1445	0
125-500 Imp. Conty	356	4
50-100 India	111	0
5 Union	4 15	6
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	32	1
70 Gwalior	91	12
250 Indian	405	10
40 Katni Def.	1275	0
100 Katni Ord.	342	8
75 Okha	168	2
10 Punjab	21	6
100 Shahabad	350	0
70 United	88	12
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	8
15-75 New India	34	2
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1477	8
10 Ajmer	8	8
50 Bombay Tram	146	4
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 6

Bombay Dyeing 750 753 752
Century 265 266 264
Central India 228 229
Colaba 103/2
Kohinoor 152 153/2
New Great 136
Simplex 82
Swadeshi 173 174
Bundi 32/2
Indian Cement 405 404 405
Tata Steel Defd 281 279 284 283
Tata Steel Ord 71/2 70/12 71/2 71/4 70/14
Bombay Steam 302
Bombay Burma 451/14 451
Tata Hydro 146/14
Andhra 1473 1475
Tram 146

100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	146	9
1000 Tata Power	1101	4
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Amr. Patty	122	0
100 C. Province	92	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	89	0
100 Gujrat	72	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	84	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	95	0
500 Tapty Valley	770	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	21	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	281	4
75 Tata Steel Ord	70	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	182	8
50 Belapur Sugar	213	2
250 Bom. Steam	303	2
125 Bom. Burma	452	8
50 Bom. Burma Conty	147	8
8Sh. B B Petrol	3-8-6	
50 Bom. Telephone	96	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	136	4
100 Ind. Radio Df.	552	8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy	527	8
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	10
30 Tata Construction	82	8
25 Tata Oil	20	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	290	0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	83	0
5 p c Central India	468	12
7 p c Katni 1st	135	0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p c Tata Hydro	135	10
7-1/2 p c Tata Power	1376	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7½ p c Tata Steel 2nd	147	0
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c Vishnu	640	0

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Reduced Production But Heavy Surplus

NO ROOM FOR A BIG RISE

The following is an extract from the "London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter" dated 27th July, 1934:—

"The position in the United States is probably worse than it was early in the month owing to heat and dryness causing further deterioration in the Spring wheat belt.

The outlook in Europe is more bullish for as a rule heat and drought with occasional storms have caused more or less deterioration of the crops on the Continent. Rains in France have been beneficial rather than otherwise, though they have hindered harvest at times. Official prices are said to be ignored, farmers in some districts selling at below the official rates for prompt cash. On the whole the new crop has filled well and is expected to provide fully for home needs, leaving some 9,000,000 qrs. of old crop to be exported if a subsidy is provided. The latest official estimate of the German production at 18,216,000 qrs. is half a million quarters less than the previous estimate and compares with 26,500,000 qrs harvested last year, quite an important decline. Hungary's yield at 7,590,000 qrs. is nearly 5,500,000 qrs. less than that of last season.

POLAND CROP

The crop in Poland was recently estimated to be 25 per cent less than that of 1933 and it is now feared that storms and floods have caused widespread damage. In Belgium heat and drought have been unfavourable for the growing crop. Storms have done more or less injury in Northern Italy. In Rumania good progress has been made with threshing in the South. Reports as to quality are good, but in many districts yields are small owing to the Spring drought. In North Africa, that is Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, the total wheat yield is estimated at some 2,000,000 qrs. more than was harvested last year.

RAIN IN AUSTRALIA

Rain has been reported from most parts of Australia, but it is only in Western Australia that crop conditions are generally satisfactory. Rainfall has been much below requirements in most of the grain-growing areas, but there is still time for more precipitation to improve conditions. The "Times" last week published unfavourable reports of Chinese crops. Extraordinary weather has prevailed in the Lower Yangtze region for nearly four weeks, with new records for high temperature and rainfall this year so far only 16 inches below the average of the last 60 years in the Shanghai district. In North China floods have done enormous damage.

The drought in the Shanghai regions probably accounts for the recent large purchases of Australian flour and at any rate adds to the bullishness of the world's wheat position. With the heavy surpluses of old wheat there is little probability of excessively high prices in the next 12 months, but with the world's reduced production a further moderate rise is much more likely than a reaction from the present level."

ADVICE TO BOMBAY MERCHANTS

A number of merchants are in the habit of sending goods on approval to their customers particularly in the case of articles such as wearing apparel, shoes, etc. When returned these goods are held up by the Viramgam Customs for duty and considerable correspondence results before goods are permitted to pass on.

Merchants should advise their customers to enclose the original Invoice when returning articles not approved of, then no difficulty will arise.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 6

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/3/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/3
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 per cent 1935 102/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/2/6 and improved to Rs. 89/3/6 on steady buying. There is more disposition to unload on strong markets.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Generally fair. In Florida scattered showers.
Central: Partly cloudy and warmer.
West: Cloudy and warmer.

COMMODITY MARKETS

Present Outlook

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Cotton: "With uncertainty crop estimates recommend reducing commitments but if market should have important decline would buy."

Liverpool Wheat: "Although general opinion bullish suggest taking profits on all advances with a view to replacing lower levels."

Rubber:—"Market steady. Expect steady rise after completion August liquidation."

Sugar: "Market quiet and featureless."

Linseed Oil: "Opinion unchanged." (Their cable of 28th July read as follows:—

"Smaller Continental offerings, bullish long run."

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 6

The local silver market was quiet but steady to-day with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two. China markets were closed to-day. The gold market was steady with a moderate enquiry.

Ready silver	58	7	0
September settlement	58	8	0
October settlement	58	9	6
Ready gold	34	5	0
September settlement	34	5	3
October settlement	34	5	6

A revolver and some cartridges were seized from Ramlal Sunar, a native of Mallawan in the Unao District, U. P., who was arrested at the Cawnpore Central station on Saturday.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Polls For Assembly Elections In November

Viceroy To Issue Notification In October

Removing "Erroneous Impression"

President Reads Governor-General's Message In Assembly

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

After question time in the Assembly to-day the President read the following message from the Governor-General:—

"Gentlemen of the Assembly,—You are naturally anxious to be informed of the course which will be adopted with a view to the constitution of a new Assembly. There appears to be a general impression that it will rest with Lord Willingdon to dissolve the existing Assembly as a preliminary to the constitution of its successor. This impression is erroneous. The power of extension conferred by Clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 63-D of the Government of India Act, having been exercised the power of dissolution conferred by clause (a) of that proviso is not available for the dissolution of the Assembly, in the period intervening between the expiration of its normal life and the date to which it has been extended.

NOTIFICATIONS FOR ELECTIONS.

Consequently the present Assembly will remain in existence until December 31, 1934 but with a view to the constitution of the new Assembly in time to admit of the commencement of its first session in January next, resort will be had to the power conferred by the proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 27 of the Legislative Assembly electoral rules which enables the Governor-General to issue notifications calling upon the constituencies to elect members at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Assembly would expire in the ordinary course of events.

In exercise of this power the Governor-General will issue notifications in question in respect of the constituencies of each province on such date early in October as will accord with the electoral programme contemplated in the Provinces, and polls will be taken on dates varying slightly from Province to Province within the first half of November.—(Sd.) George Stanley, Viceroy and Governor-General."—A. P.

A group taken at the opening of the Bal Mandir, Santa Cruz which was performed by Mr. Gijubhai Badeka, the well-known Montessori educationist of Kathiawar on Sunday.

Aligarh Students Declare For Socialism

"IT IS THE ONLY SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL DEADLOCK"

Students' And Professors' United Attack On Communalism

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ALIGARH, Aug. 5.

"That the only effective solution of the communal deadlock is the adoption of a full-fledged Socialist programme," was the verdict of a very well-attended meeting of students held last under the auspices of the Aligarh Muslim University Union. The discussion was very lively but the majority of speakers and the tone of the House throughout was in favour of the proposition.

PETTY WRANGLES.

Mr. Jamiluddin Ahmad, who opened the debate, in moving the proposition for the consideration of the House, referred to the serious proportions the communal question had assumed in India and said that communal discord had sabotaged the political progress of the country. The energy of the different communities instead of being harnessed to constructive nationalism was being wasted in petty wrangles over percentage in legislatures and services. Of what earthly use, he asked, are seats in legislatures or repersentation in services to the masses of the country who all want better economic conditions irrespective of the community to which they may happen to belong?

REAL PROBLEM.

"The real problem," he suggested, "is the economic distress of the people." And so far as this was concerned the interests of the masses—Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis—commonly lay in the removal of all forms of exploitation, the exploitaton by the capitalist and the landlord. The quarrels which led to communal ill-feeling only interested a small section of the middle class and the adoption of a Socialist programme would root them out by concentrating the attention of the masses on the economic question.

SOCIALISM AND GOOD WILL.

The opposition was led by Mr. Usman Ahmad Ansari who thought that Socialism was unfit for India and that it was impossible to oust communalism so long as differences—cultural, historic and religious—remained between different communities. Good will, he said, was the only solution of the communal deadlock.

Mr. Ahmad Abbas who followed said: Socialism was nothing but good will and meant a practical translaton of the doctrines of equality and brotherhood. He questioned the statement of the leader of Opposition that conditions in pre-Revolution Russia were worse off than in present-day India, and asserted that communalism could only be ended by giving political power to masses who had no interest in seats and services but were more concerned with improvement of their economic status.

"IMPERIALISTIC ARGUMENTS."

A number of other speeches were made on both sides but the proposition found its best and the most effective exponent in Professor K. G. Saiyidain who characterized the speech of the leader of Opposition as an insult to the intelligence of the House and his arguments as "Imperialistic arguments." He maintained that on all really important and essential questions the masses had nothing to quarrel about and communalism was fostered by middle-class leaders who for reasons, selfish or ignorant, created schisms on trivial issues that did not at all touch the masses. "Our real enemies," he said, "against which we all have to fight are exploitation, ignorance, inequality and disease." The first problem, therefore, was to get political power in our hands and after that to divide it on a fair and equitable basis so that none could usurp and exploit it; which, in other words, was the adoption of Socialism.

BOGUS PROMOTERS TRY TO DUPE PEOPLE

Bombay Men With Shady Past Go To Punjab And Attempt To Dupe Gullible: Director Of Information's Warning

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The Director of Information Punjab, has issued the following press note:

During the present era of unprecedented economic depression when people are hard put to it to make two ends meet, a fertile crop of adventurers has grown up who are playing on public credulity by organising bogus business concerns, and who by systematic and ingeniously organised advertisement stunts are able to seduce the public into subscribing money for the purchase of very questionable bonds and shares.

People hard pressed for money succumb to pompous promises of easily-earned largess. The promoters of these bogus concerns are mostly people with a very shady past, many of them being ex-convicts. They fix their venue at one big town and as soon as they discover that their game is well-nigh played out, or that they have been found out, they shift their venue to a less suspecting quarter and ply their erstwhile trade of duping the public.

Bombay has for the past several years been the hot-bed of nefarious activities of this type. In March last year one Sanda was prosecuted there under Section 294-A, I.P.C., for publishng proposals of a lottery in connection with the prize scheme of Belgian Government bonds and was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate.

It is now understood that some of these doubtful characters are turning their attention to the Punjab. The public is therefore warned against these mushroom concerns, of which the sole aim is pilfer their money by holding out tempting prospect of "getting rich quick."—A. P.

BARODA FRUIT VENDORS ON STRIKE

BARODA, Aug. 5.

The Vegetable vendors of Baroda have gone on strike as a protest against the action of the Municipality in increasing the rent of shops occupied by them, and have vacated the market built for the purpose.

The Municipality increased the rent of each stall by 8 annas which action, the vendors did not approve of.

The vendors are now opening their own shops where they would carry on their business.—United Press.

The bankruptcy statistics for France in the first six months of the current year show an increase. There were 7,798 bankruptcies and judicial liquidations, in comparison with 7,215 in the first half of 1933.

FLOOD CAUSES DAMAGE OF Rs. 50 LAKHS

Relief Committee Appeals For More Funds To Help Cultivators

NOWGONG (Assam) Aug. 5

According to a statement prepared by the Deputy Commissioner and President of the Relief Committee, 23 mauzas covering about 800 square miles containing about 2,25,000 people have been more or less affected and 24 lives have been lost in the recent flood havoc in Nowgong district, while cattle numbering about 12,059 have been washed away.

Total loss to agriculturists alone in the floodstricken areas is about Rs. 50 lakhs. The work of the Relief Committee is being hampered for want of funds. Subscriptions totalling Rs. 26,395 have been realised so far, excluding Government grant of Rs. 30,000 and contribution from Governors fund of Rupees ten thousand of which Rs. 52,108 has been spent already.

The statement ends with an appeal for more funds.—A. P.

MAHATMA CLEARS MISUNDERSTANDING

Congress Bodies Can Function In Indian States

JUBBULPUR, Aug. 6.

Regarding the policy of the All India Congress towards the Indian States, and the position of Congress committees in Indian States which have so far not been declared legal bodies, Seth Govind Das, President, Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a letter, had drawn the attention of Mahatma Gandhi towards the status of the Baghel Khand District Congress Committee, Rewa, which has not yet been declared legal by the Government of Rewa State, and also towards certain statements made by Mahatma Gandhi, which were interpreted to mean that there can be no branches of the Indian National Congress in Indian States.

Replying to Seth Govind Das's letter, Mahatmaji has sent the following reply:—

"Brother Govind Das,

I have gone through your letter. My letters and interviews could not mean that there should not or cannot be Congress committees in Indian States. Such committees as existed before like the Baghel Khand District Congress Committee, about which you have written to me must continue to function. If any State stands in the way of such committees, it would be deeply deplored."—United Press.

Dr. Stella Kramrisch, Ph.D., a well-known writer on Indian sculpture arrived on Monday morning by M.V. "Victoria."

STATE COUNCIL MUST BE CONSULTED

Decision Of Board Of Ministers

COLOMBO, August 6.

That the State Council should be consulted on the situation arising out of the action of the Secretary of State's enforcing the quota scheme for the restriction of imports of Japanese and other foreign textiles, was the decision arrived at, at a meeting of the Board of Ministers held at Colombo.

The suggestion that an unofficial meeting of the members of the State Council should be called to consider the situation was not adopted. Instead the Ministers are said to have agreed that on the Council assembling on August 7, the Leader of the House should make a full statement on the subjects disclosing all the correspondence between them and the Secretary of State on the quota problem and the alternative proposals made by them as far as possible to meet the demands made by the Secretary of State.—United Press.

The death occurred on Sunday at Allahabad of Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLaren, I. M. S., (retired). He was over 80 years of age and was formerly a Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, where he resided after his retirement.

CAR DASHES AGAINST TREE

Two Persons Killed In Terrible Motor Smash Near Calcutta

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Two persons, including Kumar Gopindra Mallick of the well-known Mallick family of Marble Palace, were killed and two others including a lady were seriously injured during a competition in the Monsoon Trials yesterday, when the car, driven by Kumar dashed against a tree at Baugaon, 47 miles from Calcutta.

There were 30 entries for the Monsoon Trials, which was organised by the Automobile Association, Bengal, competitors starting from the Victoria Memorial.—United Press.

ANTI-TERRORIST PROPAGANDA IN SCHOOLS

Government Scheme To Inaugurate From September

CALCUTTA, August 6.

It is understood that the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has asked the University of Calcutta to write to different schools of the Presidency for giving all possible facilities to the working of the scheme which the Government propose to inaugurate from September 1, of giving lectures to school boys against the cult of terrorism.—United Press.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Executive Committee May Meet To Consider Important Questions

BHAVNAGAR, August 6.

It is understood that a movement is afoot to convene a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference to consider the question of holding the sixth session of the Conference. The committee will also consider the question of Viramgam Cordon and other matters of importance.

An important announcement is likely to be made shortly after the receipt of some advice sought for from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of Kathiawar Political Conference.—A. P.

ALLEGATION OF ADULTERY DENIED

Court Asks Petitioner To Furnish Security In Divorce Case

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 6.

In the court of Mr. T. D. Wickenden, District Judge, Jubbulpore, Mr. F. W. Parker, the co-respondent in the Divorce suit brought by Mr. C. S. Major against his wife (which was consolidated with the petition filed by Mrs. Vera Marjorie Major against her husband, Mr. C. S. Major) filed a written statement denying the allegations or undue intimacy and adultery with respondent Mrs. Vera Major.

As Mrs. Major was not served with summons, no written statement was filed on her behalf. Mr. Major, who in his petition claims divorce from his wife and damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000 from Mr. F. W. Parker on the ground of alleged adultery of his wife, with the co-respondent, has been ordered by the Court to furnish security for costs to the extent of Rs. 500 by Aug. 17, to which date the hearing was adjourned.—United Press.

SHAUKAT ALI'S CANDIDATURE

Sir Mahomed Yakub's Objections

MORADABAD, Aug. (By Mail).

An application has been filed by Sir Mohammud Yakub raising objections to the entry of the name of Moulana Shaukat Ali as an elector for the Rohilkhond Kumaon Constituency: His objections are:

That the Moulana is not a British Indian subject but the subject of H.H. the Nawab of Rampur.

That he has no place of residence in the constituency or the Province qualifying him to be a voter.

That he has no qualification entitling him to have his name recorded.

The qualification entitling him to become an elector, as entered in the electoral roll is that he pays Income Tax.—A.P.

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